

The
NUMISMATIST



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED 1891



SEPTEMBER 1952

A N N O U N C E M E N T



Effective September fifteenth, our new address will be

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We are moving our business to the above address where we will occupy the entire Bank Building and vaults, which until recently was the North Side Bank. Our business will remain principally mail order, and we will continue to serve you in the same unexcelled manner as in the past.



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THE EPHEMERAL COINAGE OF SPAIN

By P. K. ANDERSON, ANA LM #210, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Collectors of American coins know about Edwards and Idler and Bolen and specialists in the ancient series know about Becker, Cristodoulos and the Paduans. These pieces are in many collections and are bought and sold on the market, but when they change hands they do so under their true colors. Also, in a collection, usually they are indexed for what they are and I do not decry the sale of these pieces as a collection to be complete should have them.

Recently, there has appeared on the market a large number of coins in the Spanish series which come in the above category but which are offered for sale as PATTERNS when they really are imaginary coins. Or at the best, they are the products of wishful thinking. I refer to the tokens struck for the late Reginald Huth between 1892 and 1904.

They were struck by Pinches & Company for and under the direct supervision of Mr. Huth. The dies were engraved by John H. Pinches. In every instance, in the Spanish part of the series, the reverse of the token is a copy of some Spanish coin, while the obverse carries the bust of the supposed issuer. Mr. Huth seemed to specialize in dethroned Queens for his issues purport to be of Isabella II of Spain, Maria Cristina who was her daughter-in-law and the infant King Alfonso XIII. Also, there are pieces, purporting to be coins, of Ranavallo III, Queen of Madagascar, Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii and her niece, Princess Kaiulani.

These pieces appeared on the open market when Mr. Huth's collection was sold by Sotheby & Company in 1927 and in the intervening years have lost their identity and are now being offered as true patterns which is a misnomer, as they were never intended for circulation. They were struck in many metals and were supposedly a limited issue, but I am beginning to think that the dies were not destroyed and that there has been a reissue.

A description of the Spanish part of this coinage follows:

(1) — ISABELLA II: 100 Pesetas 1894; Obverse: Veiled Bust to left wearing Coronet. Date and Star below. Legend: ISABEL 2a POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS. Reverse: Crowned arms of Spain with Collar of the Golden Fleece on a Mantle; Legend: REINA DE LAS ESPANAS J. P. 100 PESETAS. L. J. P. is the initials of the engraver, John Pinches and L is for London. Edge: DIOS ES EL REY DE LOS REYES. They were struck in the following amounts: Platinum (2); Gold (2); Iridium (1) and Iron (1).



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REY CONSTL DE ESPANA VEINTE CENTIMOS. Edge: Plain. They were struck in the following amounts: Silver (4); Copper (100) and Tin (50).

(8) — ISABELLA II: 200 Pesetas 1904; Obverse: Elderly Veiled Bust to Right. Legend: ISABEL. 2A. POR. LA. GRACIA. DE. DIOS. Reverse: Arms of Castile and Leon in tressure of 8 Loops. Legend: + REINA DE ESPANA + DOSZIENTAS PESETAS. Edge: Plain. They were struck in Gold, Silver, Iron and Lead. Also in Piedfort.



(9) — ISABELLA II: 150 Pesetas 1904; Obverse: Same as (8) Reverse: "Ave Maria" Monogram surmounted by a cross dividing DS 30 in field. Legend: + REINA DE ESPANA + ZIETOZICVETA PESETAS. Edge: Plain. They were struck in Gold, Silver and Copper. Also in Piedfort.



(10) — ISABELLA II: 5 Pesetas 1904; Obverse: Same as (8). Reverse: Same as (9) except denomination in legend which is CINCO PESETAS. Edge: Plain. They were struck in Silver, Copper and Lead.



(11) — ISABELLA II: 50 Pesetas 1904; Obverse: Same as (1) except date 1904. Reverse: Same as (1) except denomination 50 PESETAS. Edge: Plain. They were struck in Platinum, Gold and Copper.

(2) — ISABELLA II: 100 Pesetas 1894; Obverse: Same as (1); Reverse: Four scrolled loops in cruciform (also known as the "Cruz de Pelayo"), Shield with three Lis in center, Castle and Lion in angles. Legend: REINA DE LAS ESPANAS. Edge: As No. 1 above. They were struck in the following amounts: Gold (2); Rhodium (1); Palladium (1) and Iron (1).



(3) — ISABELLA II: 4 Pesetas 1894; Obverse: Same as (1); Reverse: Same as (2) but with Legend REINA DE ESPANA Y LAS INDIAS 4 PESETAS. Edge: Milled. They were struck in the following amounts: Silver (100); Copper (1); Nickel (1) and Iron (1).

(4) — MARIA CRISTINA Regent; 100 Pesetas 1894; Obverse: Bust to Right; Legend: MARIA CRISTINA REGENTE 1894. Reverse: Same as (3). Edge Milled. They were struck in the following amounts: Platinum (1) and Gold (1).



(5) — MARIA CRISTINA Regent; 4 Pesetas 1894; Obverse: Same as (4); Reverse: Same as (3). Edge: Milled. They were struck in the following amounts: Silver (25); Copper (1); Nickel (1) and Iron (1).

(6) — ALFONSO XIII: 100 Pesetas 1896; Obverse: Boyish Bust to Right; Legend: ALFONSO XIII POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS * 1896 *. Reverse: Same as (1) but with Legend: REY CONSTL DE ESPANA J. P. 100 PESETA S. L. Edge: Plain. They were struck in the following amounts: Gold (3).



(7) — ALFONSO XIII: 20 Centimos 1896; Obverse: Same as (6); Reverse: Crowned Arms of Spain between two Laurel Branches, L below. Legend:

A NEWLY DISCOVERED CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTE: THE \$10 MANOUVRIER

By SYDNEY C. KERKSIS, A.N.A. 13063, CWO, US Army

In the 87 years that have elapsed since the close of the American Civil War in 1865 a detailed study of the currency issues of the Confederate States of America has been made by many interested collectors and students. It has long been considered that all of the major types were known and catalogued and that no unlisted notes of a major type existed.

Some two years ago while visiting Philip H. Chase of Philadelphia and conferring with him on various aspects of Confederate Treasury notes he informed the author that there was reason to believe that a new variety of note, the existence of which had not been previously suspected, existed. This note was one of \$10 denomination and had been prepared in quantity by Julius Manouvrier of New Orleans, for issue under the Act of May 16, 1861 (dated July 25, 1861). The author agreed to help in the search for a specimen of this hitherto unsuspected issue — this search has been unsuccessful but much additional data concerning this note, from conception to destruction, was unearthed and is presented in this article in the hope that it will prove of much interest to the many collectors of Confederate currency. None of this information has previously been made public.

During a search of over a two-year period for a specimen, Howard E. Spain, of Waverly, Virginia, a well-known collector of Confederate material, did considerable "leg work" around Petersburg and Richmond in an unsuccessful endeavor to locate a specimen but without success. His time and effort were given freely and are greatly appreciated.

As most of the information concerning this note is contained in the form of letters to and from the Confederate Treasury Department, these letters will be presented in their chronological order, with comments relative to their content. This correspondence presents in a very definite fashion the fact that such a note was prepared, why it was not put into circulation and the destruction of the unused notes.

The first piece of correspondence is from an agent of the Treasury Department, to the Secretary of the Treasury and presents an interesting picture of the difficulties faced by Mr. Memminger in obtaining treasury notes. The Schmidt referred to is August Schmidt. This man was in charge of the American Bank Note Company, New Orleans branch, prior to hostilities. He remained in business, renaming the firm "The Southern Bank Note Company" and utilizing the tools and materials of his former employers until the capture of New Orleans by the Federals. Denegre was James Denegre, the President of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., July 24, 1861.

HON C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The wants of the Government cannot be met by Mr. Schmidt, the engraver. He works unremittingly, but has no assistance but a young son and one workman. The loyalty of Schmidt is unquestionable, and his continued application to the work is affecting his health. I became convinced on yesterday morning that there could be placed no reliance on his promises, though



(12) — ISABELLA II: 40 Pesetas 1904; Obverse: Same as (1) except date 1904. Reverse: Same as (1) except denomination 40 PESETAS. Edge: Plain. They were struck in Platinum, Gold, Copper and Bronzed Nickel.

Numbers (1) to (10) inclusive are 35 millimeters in diameter while (11) is 28 millimeters and (12) is 26½ millimeters in diameter.

Other strikings of Mr. Huth may be described as follows:

(13) RANAVALO III: Dollar 1886; Obverse: Crowned Bust of Queen facing in Royal robes. Legend: S. M. Ranavona III. Reverse: Crowned R. Legend: ROYAUME DE MADAGASCAR * 1886 *.

(14) RANAVALO III: 20 Dollars 1895; Obverse: Facing Bust of Queen with veil, crowned. Legend: RANAVALO MANJAKA 3. Reverse: 18R95 within Heart in the center of a crowned Rose. Legend: RABODONANDRIANIMI-POINIMERINA (a pomegranate), MADAGASCAR (a lamb). They were struck in the following amounts: Platinum (1); Pure Gold (1); Silver (25); Copper (1) and Iron (2).

(15) RANAVALO III: Dollar 1895; Obverse: Same as (14). Reverse: Cross of Jerusalem in tressure of four arches the inside points terminating in trefoils with guatrefoils in the outside angles. Legend: RABODONANDRIANI-MIPOINIMERINA (a crescent) 1895 (a crescent). They were struck in the following amounts: Platinum (1); Pure Gold (1); Palladium (1); Silver (25); Copper (1) and Iron (1).

(16) LILIUOKALANI: 20 Dala 1893; Obverse: Bust wearing Coronet to Left. Legend: LILIVOCALANIA . DEI . GRATIA. Reverse: Two sceptres crossed under crown. 20DALA/1893 two branches of convolvulus below. Legend: HAWAIARVM REGINA. Edge: Plain. They were struck in the following amounts: Pure Gold (3).

(17) LILIUOKALANI: One Dala 1891; Obverse: Same as (16). Reverse: Map of the Hawaiian Islands. Legend: HAWAIARVM REGINA 1891 above, (star) AKAHI DALA (star) below. Edge: Plain. They were struck in the following amounts: Pure Silver (50).

(18) KAIULANI: One Dala 1893; Obverse: Head to Right surrounded by four dolphins (on some varieties there is only one dolphin). Legend: CAIV-LANIA LILIVOCALANIAE REGINAE SORORIS FILIA. Reverse: Chart of the Hawaiian Islands. HONOLULU in minute letters. Legend: SPES PUBLICA above; OCT . XVI . MDCCCXCIII below. They were struck in the following amounts: Gold (1); Silver (50); Copper (2); Iron (3) and Tin (1).

IOWA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Dates for the fall convention of the Iowa Numismatic Association have been set for September 27 and 28, with the Tri-Cities Coin Club acting as host in the Blackhawk Hotel in Davenport. Convention Chairman is Albert F. Block. Mrs. Betty Laurent is Publicity Chairman, the auction will be handled by Dale W. Field of Muscatine, and Lawrence Freytag will have charge of exhibits.

Conventions of the Iowa Numismatic Association are always well attended, not only by collectors in Iowa but from nearby and distant places as well. Collectors in Iowa are urged to attend and help make this the best convention ever held, and visitors are most cordially invited.

The next two letters reveal the cause for the non-use of the notes: a theft of unsigned sheets from the express office in Petersburg, Virginia.

Treasury Department, C.S.A.
Richmond, September 9, 1861.

DANIEL RAVENEL, Esq.
Chairman, Etc, Charleston, S.C.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing resolutions of the banks of Charleston of the 6th instant, has been received. The public spirit evinced by these resolutions is but another evidence of the high tone and patriotic zeal of the people of Charleston. It is most encouraging to us who are public servants, when we find the action to which we are brought cordially supported by our constituents, even though it should not accord entirely with their own views. Knowing as I do that many of you conceded your own views to the judgement of the Government, I appreciate, at its true value, the motives which have induced your unanimous determination to support the Government. Reciprocating the same spirit, allow me to add that I am making every exertion to remove the risk which attaches to the present issue of Treasury notes. I have succeeded in procuring both better plates and better paper, and will soon have a better issue. The parties who counterfeited notes have all been arrested, and are now here awaiting trial. The only counterfeit is in the signatures, which are badly executed as to impose only upon the most careless. The cause of the evil has been discovered. The packages from New Orleans of impressions printed from the five and ten dollar plates of Manouvrier were put up in paper by the carelessness of the printer, and the agent of the express company abstracted a few of the sheets and signed them with fictitious names. It is believed that all of the spurious notes have been recovered; but if, upon accurate counting it shall be found that any number remain out, the whole issue will be suppressed, so that the banks need be under no serious apprehension about counterfeiters. It is hoped also that the speedy condemnation of the malefactors will contribute to the security of the public.

With much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER
Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department, C. S. A.
Richmond, September 9, 1861.

THOS. LAYTON, Esq.
New Orleans, La.

SIR: Your letter of the 2nd instant just received. Accept my thanks for the kindly and patriotic spirit which it evinces. I am fully impressed with the difficulties of which you speak. We have until today not been able to procure bank note paper, and, in order to get the best work, we sent as far as your city to have it done. The unfortunate counterfeiters referred to in the slip which you enclosed were caused by the carelessness of a New Orleans printer. He remitted the sheets by express, in paper covers, which chafed through, and one of the express agents stole from it some of the sheets, which he signed with fictitious names, and put in circulation. I have succeeded in arresting all the parties engaged, and they are in gaol here awaiting trial. I have also, as I hope, all the stolen impressions, with the counterfeiters. They are all fives and tens. None of the fives are yet in circulation, and if upon careful counting I find that all the impressions are not recovered, I will suppress the issue, so that the banks need be under no apprehension. In the course of this week I hope to put out a plate with two colors, and hope soon to have a better issue. Meantime the necessities of the country require that you should submit to the present difficulties. Be pleased to make known these particulars to the other banks.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER
Secretary of the Treasury

made in good faith. I saw Mr. Denegre, and he agree with me that we should make the arrangement of which I gave you the telegraphic notice on yesterday. Schmidt had on hand ten thousand sheets of white bank paper, intended for "tens," for it was stamped "ten" in water colors, which he promptly offered, and accompanied me to the lithographers, with whom he arranged the draft and design of the plate. The small notes which he is engraving will be lettered A,B,C,. The lithographed tens will be lettered D, E, F, G,, and can readily be withdrawn at your pleasure. The impossibility of procuring paper, guards (in the opinion of Schmidt) the possibility, or even probability; of counterfeiting. He commenced the work on yesterday, and voluntarily selected Monday, the 29th, as the day when the first sheets should be sent you, by Adams Express. Mr. Denegre advised me to arrange no specific compensation for the work, but to assure the workman that it should be liberal; faithfulness of execution and rapidity is all we require, regardless of price. It may be necessary and arrangements be made (if not already provided for) for the payment when the printing is commenced. I shall remain here until the 29th, or will, if you desire it, remain until the last package leaves; \$20,000 will leave here daily, and perhaps as high as \$32,000, and even \$40,000, may be sent off, as Mr. Manouvrier hopes to procure more presses. I hope that what has been done meets with your approbation.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. P. REYBURN

P.S. — Mr. Denegre suggests that when you check for the \$300,000 loaned by the banks that it would be prudent that I should accompany the express.

The next letter refers again to the troubles encountered in the obtaining of notes. An interesting reference is made to well-known "Manouvrier" \$5 notes, Chase #108, Bradbeer #'s 46-49.

New Orleans, La, July 29, 1861.

HON. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: I send you by Adams Express this evening a portion of the two hundred and fifty sheets promised. On dampening the paper on yesterday an unavoidable accident rendered it impossible to commence the printing until ten o'clock today. Tomorrow there will be perhaps four hundred sheets printed, which will leave for Richmond on Wednesday next, and by the daily receipts will render it impossible to sign more than one third on hand. I found today about seven thousand sheets of bank paper; some may be short and some defective. With the consent and advice of Mr. Denegre, I have directed a plate to be lithographed with the check mark F, G, H, I,. The paper will not be so fine as the \$10, and cannot reach more than \$130,000. Even this amount, we suppose, will help. If anything can hurry Mr. Schmidt, the engraver, this independent action will succeed; he writhes under the silent rebuke, but works on faithfully and honestly.

I wrote you in regard to bringing on the plates and transfers. Please telegraph me immediately if you are disappointed in the engraving. I have ascertained that I can get bank paper at the North, with great trouble and considerable risk, which I am willing to undertake. The lithographed \$5 will be blue or red on the back, and will not leave here until the \$10 are finished, without you choose to order them (sic). They will be ready for the press on Saturday next. I wrote you in regard to the payment. Mr. Denegre has agreed to pay all expenses, and on that point all is right.

The entire city has joined in prayer for the recent success of our arms on yesterday. The public mind is greatly excited; every man capable of bearing arms will come to the aid of the Confederate States if President Davis desires it. Public credit, if ever obscured, is now bright and buoyant. Money and men are still abundant here, and will be freely tendered.

Your obedient servant,

W. P. REYBURN

them if successful. Consequently, every possible means should be used to guard against these evils. Would it not, therefore, be well to furnish conspicuous and trustworthy journals in the various States with the autographs of those authorized to sign Treasury notes, so that they may be published, and thus reach a large number of the population? In this way the genuine signatures would become familiar, not only to public officers and banks, but to the whole people. I find that so far as my observation extends (and I have heard much said on the subject, that the various and different signatures attached to the genuine notes will interpose the most serious obstacle among the great body of our citizens to their free circulation, and I respectfully submit that my plan would go far to obviate that obstacle, and to uphold the currency of the Confederate States. The Government could well afford the expense of autographing or engraving these signatures for the various papers selected for their publication.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. ALLAN

AUTHOR'S NOTE: While the full names of the parties involved in this theft of currency appear in the original document it was thought best to delete them in order to avoid embarrassment to present day descendants.

The next letter merely elaborates on the circumstances of the theft.

Treasury Department, C.S.A.
Richmond, September 21, 1861.

SAMUEL SMITH
New Orleans.

DEAR SIR: We have been obliged to suppress the ten dollar issue of Treasury notes printed by Manouvrier. A large number of the impressions were abstracted from the bundles sent from New Orleans and it becomes a question to whom the fault must be attributed. The packages which came here were put up in brown paper, which chafed through and broke open, exposing the sheets to any depredator. No engraver ever sent bills to a bank in such condition, and if the packages were forwarded by Manouvrier, it seems to me that the loss of the impressions should be upon him. I write now to inquire of you as to the particulars, or if there be any ground upon which excuse may be claimed. The five dollar packages were also open and some of the impressions removed, but so small a number is missing that they will not seriously affect the issue.

With much respect,

C. G. MEMMINGER
Secretary of the Treasury

The following communication covers the destruction of the recovered and/or unused notes by Treasury Officers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C.S.A.
Richmond, November 20, 1861.

HON. C. G. MEMMINGER
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: In accordance with your directions, we received from Mr. E. C. Elmore, treasurer of the Confederate States, the following sheets of Treasury notes, not issued, printed by John (sic) Manouvrier, of New Orleans, of the denomination of \$10, viz:

1,385 double sheets, \$80 per sheet	\$110,800
16,741 single sheets, \$40 per sheet	\$669,640
Amounting in the aggregate to	\$780,440

The sheets were counted by each of us, and in the presence of each they were destroyed by burning. Mr. Elmore reports these to be all that have been received by him.

Respectfully,

RO. TYLER
H. D. CAPERS
P. CLAYTON

The next letter, and it is the one which originally led to the discovery of this note, is a very interesting report of a detective of the Confederate Treasury Department.

Treasury Department, C.S.A.
Richmond, Va, September 12, 1861.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: Respecting the special business upon which I was sent on the 2nd instant to Petersburg, I had the honor to write you a hasty letter from that place, and to see you in person upon my return, when you directed that I should attend to the examination of the prisoners brought over on Thursday, and report to you the result. In accordance with directions, I now have the honor to report that ----, his wife, ----, ----, ----, and ---- (brothers of Mrs. ----), and ----, were arrested, pursuant to your dispatch, in Petersburg, and brought over to Richmond. They were charged, by my affidavit, with uttering false and spurious Treasury notes, and were committed by the Commissioner for examination. On Monday the prisoners were brought before Commissioner Watson, and after a thorough examination, conducted by P. H. Aylett, esq, District Attorney, on behalf of the Government, ---- and ---- were sent on for trial before the Confederate court to be held in Richmond, October next, and the cases of Mr and Mrs ---- were postponed for the procurement of additional witnesses. On yesterday they were further examined and sent on for trial, as in the other cases. There not being sufficient evidence against ---- and ----, in the opinion of the Commissioner, they were discharged. The Commissioner being in doubt as to under which act of Congress the parties were indictable, gave them the benefit of that doubt, and decided to admit them to bail in the sum each of \$1,500. I understand the ----'s have given the required bail and the ----'s, having failed to do so, were remanded to jail. I have obtained possession of five of the notes passed by the parties—three fives and two tens. Four are evidently signed by the same handwriting and I have strong hopes of identifying it. There were others passed which I have made arrangements to recover. I have good reason to believe that ----, one of the parties discharged, is equally guilty with those detained, and am now considering the ways and means of his detection and re-arrest. I suspicion other parties, intimate friends and family relations of the accused, and intend to institute measures for their detection, also if possible. With this view, I proposed the employment of Mr. Goodrick, who aided me in Petersburg. I propose to give him such specific instructions as I deem necessary to attend these ends, the most important of which is to detect the handwriting to the notes. I desire to send him to Petersburg to remain some time, for the purpose of carrying out my plans, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of swearing him in as a confidential agent and detective of the Department, and giving him free passage there and back. Administering to him an oath would insure greater responsibility and fidelity on his part, I think.

Every spurious note recovered is believed to be of genuine print from Manouvrier's, New Orleans, and from all the evidence I can procure, I believe the skeleton notes in sheets have been stolen from the office in New Orleans, or somewhere on the route between that and Richmond, and most probably from the express office in Petersburg where the packages had been seen in bad condition, and where ---- had free access, and some of the others occasional opportunities to take the sheets. None of these notes having been issued, I would recommend the Department not to do so, regardless of the loss that may occur for printing them, etc. It is probable that few of these notes have been spuriously circulated, and none having been properly issued, the early detection of the criminals, who are probably the first, is a very fortunate thing for the Confederacy. The proceeding against them, just concluded, it is hoped will deter counterfeiters throughout the country from attempting a like enterprise.

It is superfluous for me to say that its currency at this time is the very life blood of the Confederacy, and that all attempts to counterfeit it, or bring it into disrepute are thrusts at its vitals. They constitute the highest crimes that could be committed, because of the incalculable evils that will follow

It would appear that originally some 80,000 notes were printed and shipped to Richmond. The destruction figures indicate that some 78,044 were destroyed. This leaves some 1,956 notes unaccounted for. Apparently most of the \$5 notes were recovered. The Register of the Treasury indicates a total issue of 15,556 of this denomination, commencing September 20, 1861 and ending November 6, 1861. It can safely be presumed that 16,000 were furnished. The missing 446 notes were probably those of this denomination that were stolen.

No specimen of the \$10 note is available for illustration, however the \$5 note of Manouvrier is illustrated for those not familiar with it.

Any collector having any knowledge of the existence of a specimen of the \$10 note is urged to communicate with the author — it is hoped that at least one copy has survived. Much will be added to Confederate numismatics by such a find.

PIN HOLES IN PAPER MONEY

By W. A. PHILPOTT, JR.

Secretary, Texas Bankers Association, Dallas

Let the collector of coins employ his teeth, his thumbnail, or a marble slab in testing the genuineness of the coin he is about to buy, if he will; but a painstaking paper money addict will invariably "hold up to the light" a specimen of paper currency before he purchases it. The note may look very fine, even *about* uncirculated (if there be such a classification); still the would-be buyer raises the paper toward the light and gives it close scrutiny. Why is his examination of all notes so thorough and careful?

The paper money collector is always looking for what he calls *pin holes*!

Accordingly, this article will discuss various punctures found in paper money, particularly the earlier issues — say, before 1880. Some of these minute holes are not objectionable, as will be pointed out. Other notes have been badly mutilated by pin and spindle piercings.

In the long ago (sixty-five or more years back) many merchants and a few bank tellers stuck currency on spindles along with invoices and the daily mail. These openings by the early statement-file spikes are generally devastating — and greatly discount the desirability of the note in question. Where the spindle has cut the paper, a neat repair can often be made. But where the spike makes a gaping hole of rather large dimensions, little in the way of restoration can be done.

Pin holes are generally on the left end of a bill. They are caused by fastening the note to a letter (right end punctures are caused by left-handed persons). On the earlier notes the vignette is to the left — hence, many of the old celebrities like Morris and Franklin and Garfield and Hancock and (even) Martha Washington come down to us with a punctured eye or a mutilated cheek.

This letter is the last mention of the \$10 Manouvrier note in the Treasury correspondence.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C.S.A.
Richmond, January 16, 1862.

E. JOHNSON Esq.
Jacksonville, Ala.

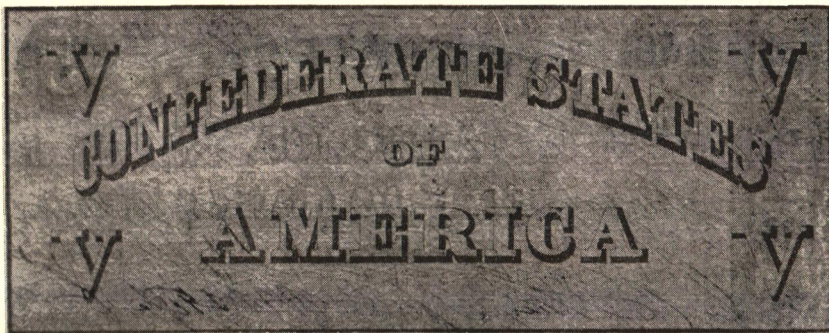
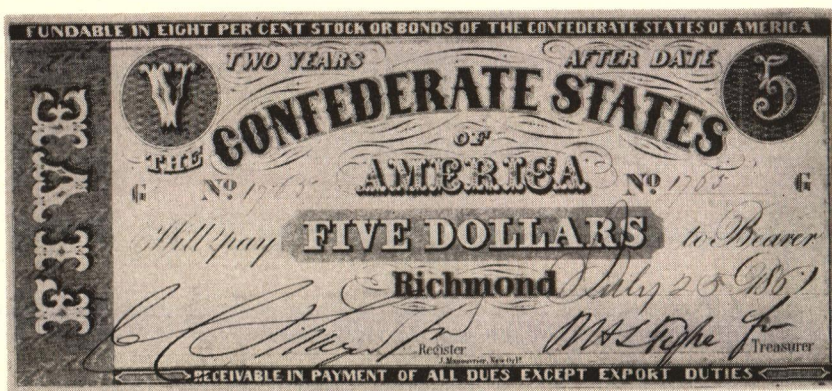
SIR: Your letter of the 7th, inquiring whether the ten dollar Confederate note which you enclosed is genuine, has been received. The note you send is a genuine one, and I enclose it herewith. The stolen notes were 10's lithographed by Manouvrier, of New Orleans, and has his name "J. Manouvrier" on the margin. None of them were issued.

Respectfully,

C. G. MEMMINGER
Secretary of the Treasury

It is unfortunate that apparently no specimens have survived, or if they have, cannot be located. The appearance and design of the note are unknown but from various remarks in the preceding correspondence it is believed by the author that it was probably as follows:

1. In design and format similar to Chase #108.
2. Bore no vignette, merely an ornate design.
3. The plate letters were D, E, F, G,.
4. Was on paper watermarked "TEN," Chase #26.
5. Was red in color.



THE AUTHENTICITY OF THREE SHEKEL HOARDS FROM JERUSALEM

By WOLF WIRGIN, New York City

INTRODUCTION

Several years before the second world war the coin market suddenly became flooded with excellent specimens of the Jewish shekels of the third issue. Many of them had evidently never circulated in antiquity and, therefore, aroused suspicion as to their authenticity; even more so because great quantities were offered by Palestinian dealers. Subsequently the fact became known that a large hoard was accidentally discovered in Jerusalem by workers building a road. As no one present understood the scientific value of the find, the coins were at once distributed among the lucky finders and disappeared as quickly as they had come in sight. The earthen container of the hoard, broken of course, was thrown away as rubbish; the coins were sold for pennies by the finders to anyone willing to buy.

When the Department of Antiquities of Palestine learned of the incident and began to salvage for science whatever was possible, it was too late to reconstruct the find and thus to repair the damage caused by one of the greatest misfortunes in Jewish numismatics.

Subsequently the Department of Antiquities submitted the available material to the late Sir George F. Hill, Keeper of Coins at the British Museum in London, for examination and description. Sir George published the hoard with all the details put at his disposal. At the same time, he expressed the view that this hoard, if authentic, would be proof for his theory that the "Thick" shekels had been minted during the first Jewish Revolt against the Romans in 66-70. The hoard, as Sir George describes it, allegedly contained also many Tyrian silver coins which are clearly dated and he concluded from the dates of the latter coins the possible time of issue of the Jewish shekels. The authenticity of the content of the hoard, as far as the mixture of Jewish and Tyrian coins is concerned, was later disproved by archaeologists and numismatists in Jerusalem proper, and consequently the hoard was considered meaningless for the accurate dating of the shekel.

But shortly after this controversy had taken place, two more hoards were sold in Jerusalem to Prof. Reifenberg and Prof. Sukenik. The composition of these two hoards is very similar to the one described by Sir George. They are the same mixture of Jewish shekels and Tyrian silver coins, although, of course, in different numbers.

These hoards have been published by Prof. Reifenberg and by Prof. Sukenik, so that all the material can be examined at convenience. Both authors again present the theory that the Jewish shekels originate from the time of the First Revolt. Prof. Reifenberg incorporated the description of his hoard into his widely read book, *Ancient Jewish Coins*, 1947, and this dating of the shekels became an established fact to many numismatists.

Now that a number of years have elapsed and the controversy has somewhat abated, it may appear desirable to review the entire material and consider it as a whole; one of the papers, written in Hebrew and

Then, in later years (even recently), bank tellers used enormous pin-staples to fasten wrappers on currency bundles, so that many uncirculated notes (always placed on top of the bundles) have been punctured in their central sections.

But the minute holes so often found in the early bills (demand notes, legals, national currency, compound interest notes, etc.) are not pin holes at all: they are needle holes. Of all punctures in paper money, these needle holes are the least objectional to collectors. We have seen uncirculated specimens of early silver certificates, even gold bank notes, pierced in two dozen places with these needle holes — and we do not mind — much!

The vast majority of holes in currency prior to 1880 are punctures made by needle and thread. And here is the story. Back before the registered mail service was so handy, shipments of all currency (between the Treasury and banks, between banks and other banks or business concerns) were made by express. The express companies had many messengers and others who handled this currency between shipper and consignee. Some of these men were not honest (the same as today) and often a \$1000 package of \$20's would arrive at destination "two notes short"; or a bundle of tens would be labeled "three bills lost in transit."

To protect themselves from this widespread thievery, the express companies hit upon the plan of "sewing" each bundle of bills with a needle and thread. Then individual notes could not be removed from a bundle without breaking the seal and thread. This simple device proved effective, and the wholesale thefts stopped. But it did make for many "pin holes" in the currency of that distant date. These needle and thread holes are easily identifiable because they are so minute, so numerous, and in the central section of the note. So, cataloguers of paper money should specify what kind of holes! "A few pin holes" will not do! They must call it a spindle-puncture, a pin hole, or needle and thread sewing! Personally, we are not too fussy about *needle* holes.

There is still another kind of hole found in paper money: holes from a sewing machine. In the early days there were those who stitched currency inside the lining of clothing. Our collection contains several notes with machine needle marks at the corners or in the margins, showing they had at one time been sewed in the lining of milady's flouncing petticoat, or in the tail of Uncle Pink's alpaca.

So, do not be squeamish when you hold up to the light a nice piece of paper currency and discover it has been pierced — each little opening still showing plainly. Each hole may have a meaning. At least these holes give the imagination a chance. The hole may mean a thoughtless greengrocer stuck it on the spindle with his invoices; it could tell a story of a father sending a little money to the wandering boy, pinning it to a letter; maybe a careless bank teller had no glue in his pot and fastened his currency wrappers with giant pins; or perhaps the holes were made by a Wells Fargo man, handy with a fine needle and thread. If the holes are in straight lines, no doubt Aunt Sue did it with her little Singer sewing machine, when she sewed the bill along with others, in the lining of her mutton-sleeved basque. But, even at that, "pin holes" in currency are not as objectional as "a few nicks" on coins.

conclusive in favour of the attribution to the First Revolt; but unfortunately no description of the find was published.

Now, however, I am able, by the kindness of Mr. E. T. Richmond, the Director of Antiquities in Palestine, to set forth another piece of evidence. In November 1935 a rumour became current that a collection of 160 shekels had been found either at Ophel or near St. Stephen's Gate. The finder and the original source of the coins which were being sold in the market have not been traced; but 64 shekels and 25 non-Jewish coins were deposited by the dealers who were known to possess them in the hands of the Government; and these I have been allowed to examine. Information as to the circumstances of the find is not forthcoming; but these coins have all suddenly appeared on the market together, and both series, Jewish and non-Jewish, appeared in different hands at the same time. On the other hand, it is said, as Mrs. Baldwin Brett kindly informs me in a letter from Beirut dated 24th March, that a hoard of silver coins, tetradrachms of Tyre and Tyrian tetradrachms of Demetrius II, was unearthed at Nablus. The question arises whether the two hoards have been confused. But I think that that must be answered in the negative, because among the coins found in the hands of dealers in Jerusalem, and now submitted to me and described below, there was not a single coin of Demetrius II. Mrs. Baldwin Brett cites an opinion which was given her, that the two lots of 64 shekels and 25 non-Jewish coins did not form a single hoard 'because of the difference in external condition of the two lots, the shekels having been incrustated with horn silver of a deep bluish hue, the Tyrian coins with a light-green patination.' She continues: 'a few of the latter coins reached Beyrouth, where I saw a few survivors, and the dealer there was uncertain about their provenance, advancing Tyre as a supposition.'

All this makes it necessary to set forth the evidence merely for what it is worth. Nevertheless, as to the condition of the coins, it may be observed, as Mr. Stanley Robinson has pointed out to me, that the Tyrian coins, being made of poor metal, would naturally show green patination. Though not incrustated like the shekels, many of them did show a certain amount of purplish discolouration.

The Nablus find may, I think, be definitely set aside as not having anything to do with the coins now in question. If the latter had attracted coins from the Nablus find, we should expect to see coins of Demetrius II among them. The only question remaining is whether the Jewish shekels come from one hoard and the Ptolemaic and Tyrian coins from another. That question will perhaps never be answered. But at any rate the assumption that we are dealing with a single hoard is not unreasonable, and, since every piece of evidence about the date of the Jewish shekels is welcome, may be taken as a working hypothesis until it is disproved.

So much by way of reserve. I now proceed to describe the 89 coins which have been placed in my hands.

The catalog of the hoard consists of the following coins:

2 Ptolemaic Tetradrachms of the years 254 and 258 B.C.

22 shekels of Type of the period 126/5 B.C. to A.D. 65/6.

1 shekel of Tyre of B.C. 29/8. A quasi-barbarous imitation.

64 Jewish shekels of the 3rd year.

89 coins altogether.

Sir George continues:

The most significant feature of the find is that the shekels are, in the first place, all of the same year (the third), and in the second, all in absolutely unworn condition. They have seen no circulation, and must have been secreted almost immediately after they were issued. Some of them are incrustated, and there is one lot of three which are stuck together. Some of them are discoloured; but the majority are in quite brilliant condition. But the coins associated with them are in very different case. A few of them are in just passable condition; only one of them, and that not a regular issue, but a semi-barbarous copy of a coin of Tyre, can be described as not worn. The great

hence not readily accessible, has been translated for the first time by this writer. The study of all the articles today, highlighting as this reading does, the closeness of the successive offerings of these hoards, has yielded results quite different from those experienced several years ago.

The story of the hoards as it unfolds before the reader has surprising implications. The conclusions drawn by this writer and based upon close scrutiny of all factors involved will prove to be of interest for two reasons: They will contribute to a clarification of the shekel problem; they will also be of value to numismatists who are engaged in the study of coin hoards and their correlation with historical events.

In the following description of the three hoards we follow the authors as closely as possible simply by quoting from their respective articles. However, because of the limited space we cannot reproduce the catalogs of the coins of the hoards, which consist of a very detailed description of each individual coin. We have to restrict ourselves to give the number of each kind and the years.

I



Hoard No. 1 as published by the late George F. Hill in the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestine*, 1936, vol. VI, p. 78-83:

The date of the 'thick' Jewish shekels, which bear the type of a chalice on the obverse and a stem with three flowers on the reverse, has always been the chief crux of Jewish numismatics. The traditional attribution is to Simon Maccabaeus. The first to attribute them to the First Revolt was Ewald, and he was supported in 1887 by Theodore Reinach. This date was favoured on grounds of style by Imhoof-Blumer. But in 1903 Reinach recanted, and produced a number of arguments in favour of the Maccabaeus date. In my Catalogue of the Coins of Palestine, in 1914, I dealt with these arguments, and on a careful analysis of the epigraphic evidence came to the conclusion that Reinach's first dating was right. I have seen no reason since to change my opinion. The only new evidence that has hitherto come to light, that of a find in which an 'almost perfectly preserved shekel and half-shekel were associated with Herodian bronzes and coins of the Procurators', was, so far as it went,

5 Jewish shekels
46 Tyrian shekels
2 Tyrian halfshekels
1 twisted coin

Two Jewish shekels of the year 2 had been sold before we bought the hoard and accordingly we obtained 52 coins only.

Catalog of the Hoard

Jewish shekels:

- #1 Shekel of the first year
- #2 Shekel of the second year
- #3 Shekel of the third year

All the Jewish shekels are very well preserved, the lettering is clear and sharp. They are covered by a dark, deep violet patina.

Tyrian shekels:

#4-50
47 pieces dated 11/12 C.E. till 60/61 C.E.

Tyrian halfshekels:

#51-52
1 of the year 14/15 C.E., the other with worn date.



A small number of the Tyrian shekels are a little worn, but on most of them the design and the inscription are well discernable. They are covered with the same dark, deep violet patina of different thicknesses, the same as on the Jewish shekels, with which they had been found together. On some of these Tyrian shekels the inscription on the reverse is only partially readable, because it is in some cases worn, in some cases out of place. The Tyrian shekels are all made of different dies, even when dated of the same year. The specimen No. 43 of the year 60/61 C.E. seems to be unique and has never been published.

Conclusion

The superiority of the hoard obtained by our Museum over that one found in Jerusalem is based on the fact that it is known that the two

majority are worn, much worn, or very badly worn. They must have been in circulation a long time. But only two of them belong to a pre-Maccabaeian period. These are coins of Ptolemy Philadelphus, dating from the middle of the third century. Owing to their worn condition it has been no easy matter to make them out; but one was struck at Joppa, probably in 254 B.C., the other probably at Sidon, about the same time. All the remaining associated coins are Phoenician shekels of the mint of Tyre, with the one imitation already mentioned. The earliest of these dates from 40/39 B.C., the latest from A.D. 19/20. Obviously, if the evidence of coin-finds means anything, the Maccabaeian date for the Jewish shekels is excluded. Since the non-Jewish coins are, as I have said, worn by long circulation, the Jewish shekels, on the other hand, in mint-state, we are driven to the conclusion that these Jewish shekels must belong to the First Revolt, since no other episode, until the Second Revolt, of which the coinage is perfectly well known, can supply an occasion for them.

From the middle of the third century B.C. to the year A.D. 68/9 is indeed a long life for coins, but the Jews must have had silver, if only for the payment of temple-dues.

The fact that the Jewish shekels are all of the same year suggests that the owner of the hoard got them straight from the mint when the year's issue was made. His previous savings consisted of these associated non-Jewish coins, and he buried all together. This is, I think, more likely than the supposition that they may all have come from the site of the mint, and that the non-Jewish coins were awaiting the melting pot.

I have said that the barbarous imitation of the Tyrian shekel is not worn. That means that it may have been produced not very long before the time of the First Revolt. And this is quite in keeping with the rule that imitations are usually made when the originals are no longer being issued and are hard to come by.

II

The reaction to Sir George's conclusion that the hoard is proof for his theory of dating the shekels came from Jerusalem. It was Prof. A. Reifenberg who presented the general opinion about this matter in the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, 1939/40, vol. XIX, from which we quote:

"(The) find which G. Hill has described in *QDAP*, VI, 1936, pp. 78 *et seq.*, is unhappily not conclusive. Here shekels of the year 3 are said to have been found in association with a Ptolemaic tetradrachm of 285 B.C. (!) and Tyrian shekels dating from between B.C.126/5 to A.D.19/20. Both Jewish and Tyrian shekels were offered for sale at about the same time, but there is no evidence whatsoever that they were actually found together. All the available evidence is against this assumption, a fact further strengthened by the complete difference of the patina, to which also Hill draws the attention.

This view is confirmed by the Rev. Pere N. Van der Vliet of St. Anne's, Jerusalem, who told me quite definitely that the coins were not found together."

As per Prof. Reifenberg "new and decisive archaeological evidence shall definitely decide" the classification of the thick Shekels.

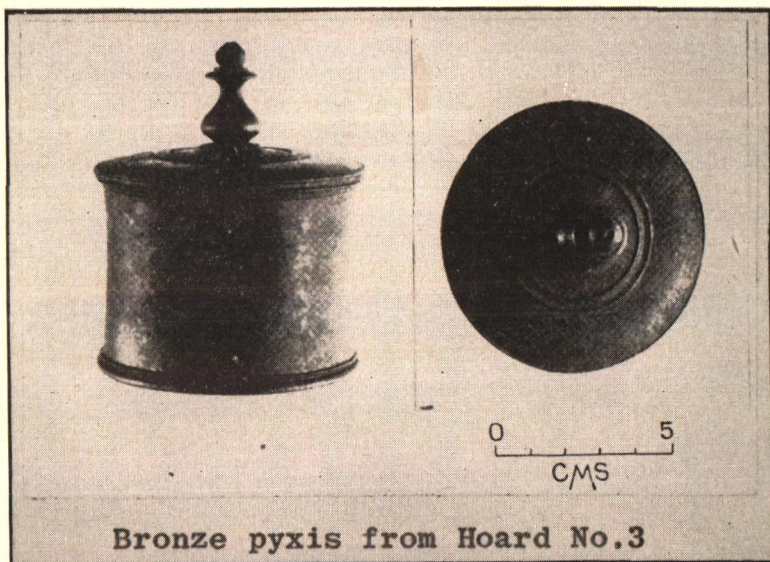
III

Hoard No. 2 is published by Prof. E. L. Sukenik in *Kedem*, 1942, vol. I, p. 15-19. *Kedem* is a publication of the Museum of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The following is the English translation of the article:

About two years ago the Museum of Jewish Antiquities of the Hebrew University obtained a lot of 52 silver coins discovered in the vicinity of Bir-Sit. (Shekels found at this site in 1890 had already been described in PEFQuSt. 1896, p. 155, note.) This lot had originally contained 54 coins, namely

this was partly covered with the yellowish-brown loam characteristic of the hill-side near Jerusalem. When acquiring pyxis and coins I was told by the dealer that he had already sold some well-preserved shekels of the same find. These shekels, as I later ascertained, all belonged to year 2.

The *pyxis* is of bronze and has acquired a beautiful greenish-blue patina. Its diameter is 7.5 cm., and its height including the lid is 9 cm. The cover of



the pyxis has a pierced handle. The workmanship is excellent, and the cover fits perfectly, which probably accounts for the good preservation of the coins. The pyxis rests on a moulded ring base at the circumference, and the bottom is reinforced by a sort of metal stud riveted to the centre.

This hoard consists of:

- 8 shekels of Tyre from the period 126/5 B.C. to A.D. 69/70.
- 1 shekel of Tyre of A.D. 64/5. Somewhat barbarous style.
- 3 Jewish shekels of the first and second years.

12 coins altogether.

The writer continues: "In the view of the excellent preservation of the Jewish Shekels and the improbability of any coin remaining in circulation for two centuries, the shekels can not date from the Maccabean period. It is therefore evident that they belong to the First Revolt. The hitherto unpublished somewhat barbarous Tyrian shekel of A.D.64/5 proves that the issue of full (Tyrian) shekels did not stop in A.D.56. The almost mint condition of this Tyrian shekel, and of the Jewish shekels of the year 2 (A.D.67/68), proves that the coins were deposited shortly after the issue of the latter. Since no shekels of year 3 (A.D.68/69) were found, it is safe to assume that the pyxis containing the coins was hidden in A.D.67/68, about two years before the destruction of Jerusalem."

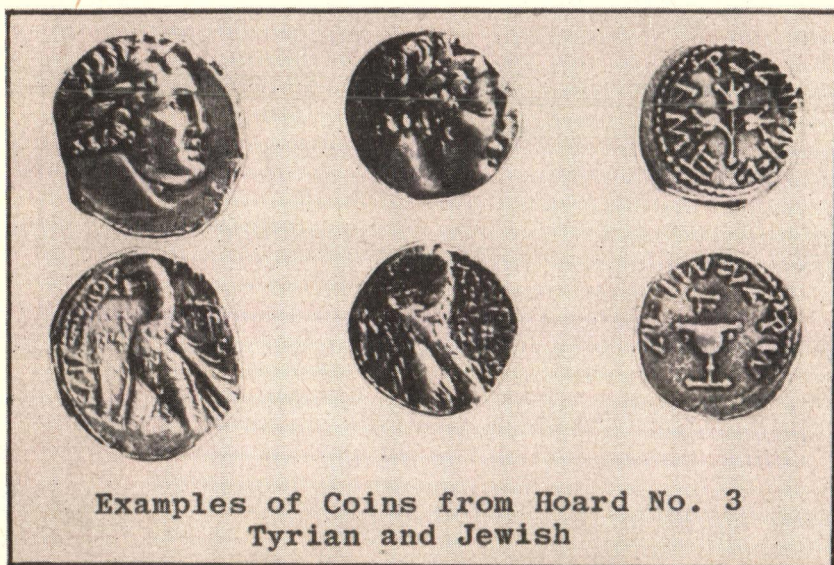
V

Having studied the four papers the reader may feel that some remarks are necessary in order to clarify a question of such importance. All aspects of the case ought to be carefully considered before definitely establishing the date of issue of the shekels.

types of shekels were found together. An additional proof is that the patina on both types is definitely the same. It is even more important by the fact that the Tyrian shekels are dated from 11/12 till 60/61 C.E., i.e. five years before the beginning of the Jewish War against the Romans. All of them show the letter KP on the obverse. According to Hill (*BMC., Phoenicia*, p. CXXXXV) the Tyrian shekels are marked with this letter only since 19/18 B.C. Accordingly, the year 19/18 B.C., is *terminus a quo* for those coins on which the date cannot be discerned. Of the halveshekels, the first one is of the year 14/15 C.E., the other one looks like a barbaric imitation.

Through this hoard it can be definitely established that the thick shekels belong to the period shortly before the destruction of the Temple.

IV



Hoard No. 3 is Prof. Reifenberg's and is published in the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestine*, 1944, vol. IX, p. 83-85.

Some years ago Sir George Hill described a find of Tyrian and Jewish shekels. On the assumption that both series came from one hoard, the author regarded them as additional evidence for his dating of the Jewish shekels to the First Revolt. Both Jewish and Tyrian shekels were indeed offered for sale at about the same time, but it is more than doubtful whether they were actually found together. The dating of these coins being the 'crux' of Jewish numismatics, any new evidence with regard to this problem is of special interest.

The pyxis and coins described here were acquired by me in October 1940. Here again unhappily no strictly archaeological evidence is available, but there is no reason to doubt the statement of the dealer that the pyxis containing the coins was actually found at or near Silwan, the ancient Siloah. It may be mentioned in this connexion that neither the peasant, who sold the pyxis to the dealer, nor the latter himself attached any great monetary value to the pyxis itself. Most of the Tyrian coins, and two of the shekels, show the same kind of green patina as the interior of the pyxis. When bought,

the patina should be inevitable since different metals exposed to the same chemicals in the soil should not produce identical patina.

- f) Both from hoard No. 2 and 3, second shekels were said to have been removed prior to the selling of the hoard to the present owner.
- g) No hoard of such composition had ever been published previous to Hill's article, and no such hoards were reported during the ten years following the publications of Sukenik and Reifenberg.

It may be concluded that these hoards since not found under archaeological supervision but only purchased later cannot be regarded as safe for scientific deductions.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

A handsome medal has been added to the American Patriot Series with the striking of the piece illustrated here which commemorates the 200th Anniversary of Franklin's kite flying experiment by which he discovered that lightning is a discharge of electricity.



The portrait is the work of Pol Dom whose signature appears at the truncation of the right shoulder. Born June 4, 1884 in Antwerp, Belgium, he studied painting and sculpture at the College of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerp. He was a pupil of Professor Thomas Vincotte. He continued his career in Paris, Brussels, and in the Netherlands. In 1937 he designed the murals for the Netherlands Division of the New York World's Fair.

Struck in bronze the issue is limited to 500 and are to sell for \$5 each. The illustration is actual size, 50 mm. Further information may be obtained from Charles F. Smith, West Roxbury 32, Mass.

The Papal States under Pope Gregory XVI, adopted the decimal system of coinage in 1835.

We have seen that Hill's conclusions were rejected because the authenticity of the first hoard could not be established beyond any doubt. This was a very sound deduction. However, after carefully reading the descriptions of the two hoards acquired later by the Professors Sukenik and Reifenberg, scepticism is bound to arise as to the authenticity of these hoards, too. No sufficient evidence has been obtained about the circumstances of the finds; even though the dealers may have been honest, nothing is known about the trustworthiness of their informants and the finders of the coins.

The publications of Professors Sukenik and Reifenberg both mention that the respective hoards were acquired in 1940, the same year in which the first Reifenberg article appeared. That his hopes were answered so quickly is rather striking; and it would, indeed, be one of the most unusual coincidences in the history of hoards that both hoards in question should have consisted of basically the very same types of coins as the one described in Hill's publication. The fact that the authors do not quote each other proves that Professors Reifenberg and Sukenik bought their hoards simultaneously. It is only in his manual of 1947 that Professor Reifenberg mentions in a footnote the hoard described in *Kedem*.

The main support of the theories of Professors Reifenberg and Sukenik lies in their emphasizing the fact that the patina is identical on both the Tyrian and the Jewish shekels. Yet, though different patina indicates that coins come from different hoards, identical patina is in no way a sure indication that they belong together. For it has to be considered that there are areas in Palestine where the soil contains certain minerals causing the same patina on coins found in that particular region, regardless of whether they are found singly or in lots.

It appears from the foregoing that possibly the publications of Hill and of Professor Reifenberg were studied with fraudulent intentions by people who saw a ready market for finds and hoards. Palestine dealers have a huge stock of all kinds of coins and antiques and are thus in a position to easily make up hoards like the ones described. It should be remembered that the coin business was, at that time, almost dead because of the war.

No hoards of such composition had ever been found previous to Hill's article, and no such hoards were reported during the ten years following the publications of Reifenberg and Sukenik. The elapse of a decade has clarified our judgment in this respect and has made appropriate and even compelling to re-examine the circumstances that

- a) Hoards No. 2 and 3 in accordance with the pattern set by hoard No. 1 consist of Jewish shekels and Tyrian shekels only, excluding any other coin.
- b) Each hoard has one somewhat barbarous Tyrian shekel.
- c) Hoards No. 2 and 3 have been offered almost simultaneously.
- d) Hoards No. 2 and 3 have been acquired almost immediately after Reifenberg made public that Hill's conclusions were rejected because of the difference in the patina.
- e) As a result, hoards No. 2 and 3 consist of coins with only one and the same patina. But on account of the difference in the composition of the metal (cf. Hill in the description of hoard No. 1), a difference in

FIGURE 1
(Obverses)



(Enlargements)



(Regular Size)

described, as 9343. Barnett, in the NUMISMATIC REVIEW, April 1945, added the following:

- 9343A Same as 9343 cracked die C-R
- 9343B Same as 9343 but different spacing C-R
- 9343C Same as 9343A Sil R

In making a close study of the obverses in H&G, or the reverses of Baker, the authors found three distinct obverses.

THE TOKENS OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR OF PHILADELPHIA

by

MELVIN FULD
5610 Greenspring Ave.
Baltimore 9, Md.

GEORGE FULD
and MIT Dormitories
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

The memento to the Central Fair is one of a series of "Sanitary Fairs" held in various cities during the Civil War.

One of the most interesting chapters of the Civil War will be found in the workings of the United States Sanitary Commission. When the troops were called into the field on April 15, 1861, the women of Bridgeport, Conn. formed a society to afford relief and comfort to volunteers and troops. This was the forerunner of the Salvation Army and Red Cross, for duty with our troops. Other cities soon followed Bridgeport's society, the most notable being the "Women's Central Association of Relief" of New York.

By order of the Secretary of War on June 9, 1861, the "United States Sanitary Commission" was formed; the formation was the direct result of the New York Association. Officers were selected by the Secretary of War. The order stated, "A commission of Inquiry and Advice in respect of the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces" — these interests were expanded as emergencies arose so that it developed a "complete system of sanitary measures and practical relief for the camp, hospital and field."

"The importance of its work in a humane point of view, as well as in the influence it exercised on the morale of the army, cannot be overestimated, and appealing directly, as it did, to the sympathies and patriotism of the people, supplies and money flowed in from all quarters. The Commission distributed during the war, supplies to the value of \$15,000,000 and funds amounting to \$5,000,000 more were received into its treasury, at least two-thirds of which were obtained from numerous exhibitions popularly termed 'Sanitary Fairs' held in different cities, the first at Chicago in the autumn of 1863."¹

None of the mementos issued were considered satisfactory to commemorate these memorable scenes. The finest of these was the one of the Great Central Fair in Philadelphia in June 1864, Baker 363. The obverse was executed by Paquet after the Houdon profile, which is considered the standard portrait of Washington.²

The present article deals with the varieties of Baker 363, described as:

Baker 363 — CENTRAL FAIR PHILADA.

Obverse — Undraped bust facing the right.

Reverse — GREAT CENTRAL FAIR PHILADELPHIA JUNE 1864
in five irregular lines. Edge reeded.

Size 11. Silver, copper, gilt.

This series of tokens is also listed in Hetrick & Gutttag, as they are definitely Civil War Store Cards. Originally only one variety was

FIGURE 2

(Representative Reverses, Shoulder Numbers)



658A-1



658C-2



658H-3

(Enlargements)



658A-1



658C-3



658H-3

(Regular Size)

Border a — Flat saw tooth 0.16 mm wide, 0.28 mm long with 0.16 mm between teeth.

Border b — Flat teeth with semicircle at bottom of teeth, they are 0.4 mm wide with no space between the teeth; the depth over-all is 0.4 mm with 0.08 mm for semicircle.

Border c — Same as "B" only a rectangle embossed on teeth.

Border d — Similar to border "A" but no space between teeth; they are 0.4 mm wide and 0.28 mm long.

Border e — Same as "D" only with a rectangle embossed on teeth.

The descriptions of these obverses are given first by position and second by measurements. All measurements were made with a wide view microscope with a measuring eye piece calibrated in mm.

Obverse 1 H&G

Reverse 1 Baker

Lines spaced apart FINAL A in PHILADELPHIA distant from FAIR, its top interspace between IR. "T" in GREAT to left of "L" in CENTRAL, equidistant between PHILADELPHIA and border. GREAT widely spaced. JUNE 1864 far from PHILADELPHIA.

The GREAT is 7 mm or .276" wide and the letter "R" is 1.12 mm or 0.04" high. The "R" in CENTRAL is 1.36 mm or .0535" high. The distance between "H" in PHILADELPHIA to "4" in 1864 is 1.12 mm or 0.04". The GREAT to left of "L" in CENTRAL.

Obverse 2 H&G

Reverse 2 Baker

Lines close together. "T" in GREAT to left of "L" in CENTRAL. Top of "R" in FAIR high. Final "A" in PHILADELPHIA just slightly left of "R" in FAIR.

The letters in GREAT CENTRAL FAIR are the same size in height as in Obverse 1 — The width of GREAT is 6.44 mm or .254". The distance between "H" in PHILADELPHIA to 4 in 1864 is 0.6 mm or 0.0236". The "T" in GREAT to left of "L" in CENTRAL.

Obverse 3 H&G

Reverse 3 Baker

"T" in GREAT over "A" in CENTRAL (Diagnostic).

The letters in GREAT CENTRAL FAIR same size in height as in Ob. 1. The distance between "H" in PHILADELPHIA to 4 in 1864 is 0.52 mm or 0.0205". The "T" in GREAT over "A" in CENTRAL.

CAUTION: When positioning coins hold pieces so that letters mentioned are vertical, when estimating positions with respect to the other letters — i.e., final "A" in PHILADELPHIA, "T" in GREAT.

These are illustrated in the preceding photographs with their respective enlargements (Figure 1).

The Reverses in H&G and Obverses in Baker are different in their spacing from the top of the head to the ring of the border, and from the base of the bust to the ring of the border. Some of these are plainly seen by examining the photos of some of these tokens with their respective enlargements. See Figure 2.

H&G Rev. No.	Fuld Shoulder No.	Top of Head to Border Ring		Bottom of Bust to Border Ring	
		Inches	mm	Inches	mm
658A	1	0.0267	0.68	0.0315	0.80
658B	2	0.0283	0.72	0.0346	0.88
658C	3	0.0346	0.88	0.0346	0.88
658D	4	0.0346	0.88	0.0378	0.96
658E	5	0.0346	0.88	0.0409	1.04
658F	6	0.0378	0.96	0.0346	0.88
658G	7	0.0378	0.96	0.0409	1.04
658H	8	0.0409	1.04	0.0346	0.88
658I	9	0.0409	1.04	0.0378	0.96

While some may say these differences are hardly significant, most of the differences can be sorted into 5 groups without the aid of a glass. By placing them under a broad view microscope, the differences are quite significant and the authors feel that at least 16 die combinations were used to strike these pieces. It is interesting to note that great care must have been taken to strike these pieces because in our study of some several hundred pieces, only one token is slightly upset (45°), and because few off center pieces were found.

There are 5 borders found in the series and very few of these differences can be detected with the naked eye or a low powered glass. This is probably due to the smallness of this card.

THE PRIMITIVE MONEY OF AFRICA

By COLONEL PHARES O. SIGLER, A.N.A. #9346

(Continued from August Issue)

CHAPTER IV

BEADS

Generally

Cowrie shells, being used as beads as well as for currency and other purposes, could be treated here, but because of their importance they were discussed in Chapter II.

Beads of shell, bone,¹ ivory, stone and other materials have been a favorite means of ornamentation for primitive peoples from time immemorial. Their desirability appears to have been based initially on their supposed magical powers, but doubtless the need for color to enliven a somewhat drab existence is the principal factor in their continuing popularity. Due to the belief that beads were thought to offer a much needed protection against the many evil spirits, they were extensively worn by men, women and children in ancient Egypt. Precious metals and stones served for the rich, and the poor contented themselves with beads of clay and of non-precious metals and stones. The Egyptian word for beads was *sha sha*, and the syllable *sha* in their language meant "luck."²

The shapes of the Egyptian beads were as varied as the materials used. Balls of amethyst, melon-shaped beads of rock crystal, red carnelian beads with hour-glass shape, and cylindrical beads of green felspar vied with "crumb" beads made by cementing bits of soapstone or faience together. Eye beads, "with fixed stare of black glass pupils surrounded by rings of white which protruded from the sides"³ were in great demand. Many of the beads of modern manufacture now circulating in Africa bear designs similar to the ancient Egyptian beads, and only an expert can distinguish between them.

The ancient beads, when found in Africa, are highly valued and the natives believe that they not only grew in the ground where they were discovered, but that they actually bred there. A certain King Suna of Uganda was greatly disappointed in the results of an experiment which he conducted upon this line by burying some of his old beads to increase his wealth.⁴

Beads, being durable, easily transported and readily divisible, made a serviceable minor currency for the primitive Africans. It is difficult to find reliable and specific evidence that they were employed as currency prior to the coming of the Europeans, but some authorities believe that beads and other jewelry served as a media of exchange, or at least an important item of barter from prehistoric times.⁵

1 (12, pp 265-266)

2 (14, p 13)

3 (14, p 26)

4 (13, p 38)

5 (14, p 28)

Following is the classification recommended for H & G. Also listed is the Fuld Classification for each coin. It will be noted that it took 29 classifications for H & G, while in the Fuld Classification only 3 separate coins are listed with their respective metal changes and the die varieties, listed for those who desire them.

Due to the great difficulty in showing the differences in border design and the differences in the placement of the bust, on the halftones available, only a few photographs are shown in Figure 2 of the reverse combinations. It is suggested that anyone interested in sorting out all subvarieties, use a wide-view microscope with a measuring eye piece calibrated in mm. The three obverse dies can be distinguished quite readily from the illustrations in Figure 1.

All rarity ratings in the following list are relative to the number of times each variety occurs among the Great Central Fair tokens *only*. The values are *not* based on the rarity relative to *any other tokens*.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR TOKENS

No.	Obv. GCF	Border	Rev.	Metal	Classification
9343a	#1	a	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bda-1
9343b	#1*	a	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bda.lm-5
9343c	#1	a	658F	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh6.bda-4
9343d	#1	a-off cen.	658G	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh7.bda.oc-6
9343e	#1	a-off cen.	658H	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh8.bda.oc-2
9343f	#1	a-RDB, oc	658H	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh8.bda.br.oc-2
9343g	#1	a-Thick, oc	658H	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh8.bda.tk.oc-4
9343h	#1	a-Upset	658H	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh8.bda.u-7
9343i	#1	a-off cen.	658H	S	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Ag-11-r.sh8.bda.oc-8
9343j	#1	a	658I	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh9.bda-3
9343k	#1	b	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdb-3
9343l	#1*	b	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdb.lm-4
9343m	#1	b-ODB, oc	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdb.bo.oc-4
9343n	#1	b-RDB, oc	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdb.br.oc-4
9343o	#1	b-thin	658A	S	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-AG-11-r.sh1.bdb.tn-8
9343p	#1	b-RDB	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdb.br-6
9343q	#1	c-RDB	658A	C	Pa-150.72.1-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdc.br-5
9343r	#2	d	658C	Gilt	Pa-150.72.2-SC-17-Gi-11-r.sh3.bdd-9
9343s	#3	a	658A	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bda-3
9343t	#3	a	658E	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh5.bda-4
9343u	#3	a-ODB	658E	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh5.bda.bo-5
9343v	#3	b-off cen.	658A	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh1.bdb.oc-2
9343w	#3	b-thin, oc	658A	S	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Ag-11-r.sh1.bdb.tn.oc-8
9343x	#3	b	658B	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh2.bdb-3
9343y	#3	b-off cen.	658C	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh3.bdb.oc-3
9343z	#3	b-thin	658D	S	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Ag-11-r.sh4.bdb.tn-8
9343aa	#3	b	658E	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh5.bdb-4
9343bb	#3	b	658E	Gilt	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Gi-11-r.sh5.bdb-6
9343cc	#s	e	658E	C	Pa-150.72.3-SC-17-Cu-11-r.sh5.bde-7

*Denotes No "8" in 1864

NOTE: Several new die varieties designations used in writing the above classifications are: *lm* for letter missing, *bd* for border, *sh* for shoulder position.

1. *History of the United States Sanitary Commission*, Charles J. Stille, Phila. 1866.
2. *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, W. S. Baker, Phila. 1885 page 151.

France has recently issued a 15 franc stamp to commemorate the Medaille Militaire which was established in 1852.

generally from half an inch to an inch in length, and of a tubular form, much resembling a stout pipe-handle broken into small pieces. They are of a light red coral colour"¹¹

One of the few positive statements concerning the aggy beads is worth noting, although unfortunately the writer cites no authority for his views: "Romance has grown up around the so-called 'Agray or Aggrey' beads, which have generally been held to be connected with an age-long past, and are constantly associated in the popular mind and in local current literature with the Phoenicians. It is a mistake to suppose that 'the secret of their manufacture is now lost.' Experts have proved that these beads are possibly of Venetian origin, not necessarily of very great age, and that they were once manufactured — as indeed they are today — by heating and pulling out thin pencil-like pieces of coloured glass, which were then cut into the size required. In course of long use these beads become dulled and weathered by age. A few centuries of tradition — as family heirlooms — invested beads in the possession of a family group with the value which time bestows upon any object. . . . Thus it came about that a glass bead — an exact copy of which could be made in Europe today for a fraction of a penny — became worth its weight in gold to Africans of the Gold Coast."¹²

The name Cowrie is also applied to beads of the Aggy type, and it may be another name for these same beads because Bosman¹³ relates that the natives of the Gold Coast wore "a sort of coral here called Conte de Terra, which is sometimes of a quadruple value to gold, as also a sort of blue coral which we call Agrie, and the Negroes Accorri, which being moderately large, is so much valued that it is generally weighed against gold."

There is at least no doubt of the value of the Aggy beads among the Africans and in some areas they could only be worn by chiefs and descended upon their deaths as heirlooms.

It would seem that the importance of the Aggy beads to serious students of African culture and economics would warrant a scientific study to end the uncertainty relative to these beads. The truth would be of great assistance in tracing trade routes, whether ancient or otherwise.

Native-Made Beads

The great majority of beads used as currency in Africa were the trade beads imported by explorers and traders, but in a few localities beads of local manufacture were used for ornament and currency.

Anderson¹⁴ describes a black bead made of resin mixed with powdered charcoal by the Nemaquas of Southwestern Africa, but gives no indication that they were used for anything other than ornament. The Congo tribes made beads of dried native berries and fruits, which became so hard that they resembled glass or porcelain, and these were used as a minor currency. The Bambole and Mongander tribes made beads of copper and iron which were used for ornament and money,¹⁵ and the Ovambo used iron beads for currency.¹⁶ Iron beads were also used in the Belgian Congo, between the Rubi and Aruwimi Rivers, and

¹¹ (5, Vol. 1, p 106)

¹² (10, pp 19, 20)

¹³ (2, p 387)

¹⁴ (1, p 323)

¹⁵ (9, Vol. 1, p 51)

¹⁶ (6, p 168)

Although beads, cloth and copper wire were the more common currency in Africa, it appears that beads were so used long before either cloth or copper, both of which were introduced by white explorers and traders. Beads and copper wire were at first more popular as money than cloth.⁶

In addition to the ancient beads, many types manufactured locally were greatly valued for both ornament and currency. In later years a great influx of trade beads of every conceivable color, shape and composition were poured into Africa by enterprising traders.

The ornamental use of beads is without the scope of our inquiry, but as a matter of interest it should be noted that in addition to wearing them around the neck as necklaces, they were used as bracelets, anklets and as hair ornaments, as well as being sewed upon garments. The women of the Lusombo tribe in the Congo Free State wore great strings of beads over one shoulder and under the opposite arm.⁷ We also find that the women of the Wavinga tribe in Central Africa "wear as many as thirty or forty necklaces of sami-sami, Mirikani, sofi, or pipe-stem beads, kadundu-guru, and pink beads."⁸

Beads, like most native currency, were sometimes used for so-called "bride purchase," and as burial offerings.

It is practically impossible to enumerate all of the areas in Africa where beads were, and in some instances still are, used as currency. Their monetary use was not, however, limited to coastal areas, but as the beads entered the interior their values increased.

Aggry Beads

There is considerable doubt and confusion concerning the meaning of the word "aggry" as applied to certain beads found on the African Gold Coast, as well as to their exact sizes, shapes and composition. Mrs. Quiggin,⁹ after diligent research, appears unable to trace the meaning of the word "aggry," but quotes travelers who variously describe the beads as "coloured and variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture, found buried in the ground in Africa" and as plain, blue, yellow or dull red, and variegated or mosaic beads of every color and shape. She states that some of the early explorers and traders attribute these beads to Benin and believe them to be the result of native industry, and expresses the possibility that the blue coral beads may have been made by cutting up and grinding down long Venetian pipes.

One author¹⁰ expresses the opinion that the name "Aggry" was given to three different types of beads in the Gold Coast, all Venetian in origin and brought there by early European traders, consisting of plain blue glass beads, the mosaic or eyed beads, and striped beads. Doubtless the aggry beads were known by other names in various parts of Africa, because we find a reference to Popoe beads, used in Western Africa, which are found buried in the ground, and which "are

6 (15, p 179)

7 (18, p 463)

8 (17, p 552)

9 (13, pp 37, 38)

10 (4)

that a majority of the first trade beads introduced into Africa were imitation of the aggrary beads and doubtless this practice continued for many years. One author²⁶ relates a sad experience of a trader who, upon learning that the natives of Portuguese Angola highly valued their old beads, sent samples to Europe and had them duplicated by a Czech factory. Upon receiving barrels of them he was astounded to find that the natives refused them, clinging to their own beads. Another example of civilized people underestimating the intelligence of their primitive brothers. Likewise, Burton²⁷ says that "Beads are a necessary evil in those engaged in purchasing ivory and slaves. In 1858 the Wajiji rejected with contempt the black porcelains, called *ububu*. At first they would not receive the *khanyera*, or white porcelains, and afterwards when the Expedition had exchanged, at a considerable loss, their large stock for *langigo*, or small blues, they demanded the former. The bead most in fashion was the *mzizuna*, or large blue-glass, three *khete*²⁸ of which were equivalent to a small cloth; the *sami-sami*, or red-corals, required to be exchanged for *mzizuna*, of which one *khete* was an equivalent of three of *sami-sami*. The *mazura nzege*, or pink porcelains, were at par. The tobacco stem bead, called *sofi*, and current at Mesene, was in demand."

The natives soon came to desire modern beads, but they never treasured them as they had the rare beads which they found locally. The greater volume of trade beads was imported into Africa from Venice, India, Czechoslovakia, Germany, England and America. During the 17th and 18th centuries "this trade in beads, or '*conterie*' as it was called, was enormous and warehouses along the Thames were full of them."²⁹

The beads were shipped in bulk and when received they were carefully strung to the required length needed for the territory in which the beads were to be used as currency. Although the material used for stringing varied, it usually consisted of palm fibre. Stringing thousands of the beads was no simple task. Stanley,³⁰ when he made the heroic journey to find Dr. Livingstone, reports:

"August 19th — Saturday — My soldiers are employed stringing beads . . .

August 21st — Monday — . . . One hundred *fundo*³¹ of beads have been strung . . .

August 22nd — We were stringing beads this morning . . ."

There were over 400 varieties of trade beads^{31a} of many colors, compositions, shapes and sizes, ranging from tiny beads to those larger than a pigeon egg. Some had as many as three and four different native names. The colors mentioned by many explorers and traders were as follows:

Bluish white	Dark Indigo
White	Black, with red spots
Pink	Black, plain
Yellow	Coral-enameled upon white background
Green	Blue (various shades)
Red (various shades)	Purple
Orange	Dark Lavender

26 (16, p 44)

27 (3, Vol. II, pp 73, 74)

28 (String or necklace)

29 (7, Vol. 3, p 254)

30 (17, p 292)

31 (Ten strings or necklaces)

31a (12A, p 27)

one chain of these beads was worth a goat and twenty a woman.^{16a} Brass beads strung on leather were used for currency and ornament in Southeast Africa.^{16b}

In addition to the ancient Egyptian glass beads which we have mentioned, glass beads were made in Africa during the last few centuries. Glass used to be made from silica at Bida in Myeria and in Ashanti, but now European bottles are melted down and made into bangles and beads,¹⁷ and in Ethiopia glass beads called "boorjookes," were made by grinding down old bottles. These beads likewise served as currency and were usually carried by the natives in bags.¹⁸

Of all the native-made beads used for currency, however, the most numerous and popular were those made of ostrich egg shells. The ostrich eggs were so valuable for food that primitive custom decreed that a native who found a nest of ostrich eggs could mark the site with his arrow, leave the spot with intent to return when the nest was full, and legally kill anyone who robbed him of his find.¹⁹ The empty shell not only supplied material for beads, but could be used intact as a vessel for holding liquids.

The ostrich-shell beads are probably one of the oldest native beads in Africa, since discoveries show that as early as 3500 B.C. the Mesopotamians had the highest known culture of that period and made beads from ostrich egg shells.²⁰

The Hottentots and the Bushmen used ostrich shell beads for ornament and currency. They are made by the women who soften pieces of the egg shell in water and then pierce the pieces with an iron or stone borer. The beads are then threaded on sinew and chipped to remove the rough edges and rubbed smooth with a soft stone. When finished they are threaded and used for headbands, girdles and waist-strings.²¹ The Ovambos color their egg-shell beads,²² and some tribes intersperse the white disks with black,^{22a} but most of the other tribes used them in their natural white state, which contrasts with their dark skins. These egg-shell beads are sometimes called Bushmen beads, and are a favorite currency among the Ovambo, Hereo, Nama and Bergdoma.²³ These beads also served as a principal media of exchange between Arab merchants and the coffee-growing tribes near Nyanga Lake.²⁴ The beads were likewise used for ornaments by the Bergdama of South West Africa in conducting trade with their neighbors, the Ovambos.

Apparently the ostrich-shell beads had some connection with native weddings, although not used as a bride-price, because a native boy wearing a necklace of the beads indicated to all observers that he was engaged to be married.²⁵

Trade Beads

When the first African explorers found the esteem in which the natives held their ancient beads and the high values which they attached to them it is not surprising that the word was quickly passed along so that later explorers and traders could stock up on beads as a means of obtaining native labor and produce on a profitable basis. It is likely

16a (6, p 163)
16b (13, p 59)
17 (11, Part II, p 634)
18 (19, p 3)
19 (11, Part I, p 336)
20 (7, Vol. III, p 252)

21 (11, Part I, p 330)
22 (8, p 97)
22a (13, p 107)
23 (6, p 168)
24 (3, Vol. I, p 301)
25 (8, p 144)

Langiyo — Blue porcelain:

Largest — \$6 to \$12

Smaller — \$7 to \$9

Mzizimu — Large flat glass bead, \$7 to \$9

Sofi — Shaped like bits of pipe stems, each bead about $\frac{2}{3}$ inches long; in colors of white, brick-red and black, \$2 to \$3

Sukoli — Orange-colored porcelain, \$7 to \$9

Nili — Beads of transparent green glass, in 3 sizes, \$6 to \$11

Ghubari — Small dust-colored bead, \$7 to \$8

Lungenya — Coarse red porcelain bead, \$5 to \$6

Bubu — Black Venetian porcelain, \$5 to \$7

In addition, large porcelain beads about the size of pigeon eggs, called *balghami mkuba*, sold at Zanzibar for \$15 to \$20 per thousand.³⁴

But a few examples of the purchasing power of currency beads is warranted because obviously their values fluctuated from year to year and from one area to another. For the most part the beads were used as money in strings, but a few of the more valuable beads individually passed as small change. For example, although the *mzizimu mtunda*, a large flat bead of glass, was strung, individual beads had the purchasing power of a copper coin.³⁵ During the middle part of the nineteenth century boy slaves under ten years of age could be purchased for four cloths or fifty necklaces (*khete*) of white and porcelain beads.³⁶ Later a string or *khete* of coral beads would purchase a hen or its equivalent, four or five eggs, and ten necklaces (*fundo*) of cheap white beads would, in the 1850's, buy a cow.³⁷

For the most part the currency beads were used to purchase inexpensive items for daily subsistence, and as their volume increased, their purchasing powers became correspondingly smaller.

When one considers the cheapness of the imported trade beads in relation to their purchasing power, it would seem that the natives received very little for their services and produce. While this is true, the profits were not as enormous as might be supposed, because the bead currency had to be transported by native carriers, who in turn had to be fed and paid by means of the beads or other local currency. Also, we have found that the difference in preference for certain beads among various tribes, and even within a tribe from time to time, resulted in losses which reduced the margin of profit.

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6. *Einzig, Paul* — Primitive money. London, 1949.
7. *Encyclopaedia Britannica* — (14th Ed.) Vol. 3, "Beads."

³⁴ (3, Vol. II, pp 392-394)

³⁵ (3, Vol. II, p 392)

³⁶ (3, Vol. II, p 121)

³⁷ (3, Vol. II, p 333)

These beads were, for the most part, composed of porcelain, but agate beads were in considerable demand. Most of the beads were round, but some were cylindrical, oval, and hour-glass shaped.

Concerning the employment of beads as currency, Burton³² states: "Finally the utmost economy must be exercised in beads apparently exhaustless, a large store goes but a little way; the minor purchases of a European would average ten strings or necklaces per diem, and thus a man's load rarely outlasts the fifth week.

"Beads, called by the Arabs *kharaz*, and by the Wasawahili *ushanga*, are yearly imported into East Africa by the ton — in which excites the traveler's surprise that so little is seen of them. For there has been a regular supply of these ornaments; load after load has been absorbed; but although they are by no means the most perishable of substances, and though the people, like Indians, carry their wealth upon their person, not a third of the population wears any considerable quantity . . .

"The measures of beads are as complicated and arbitrary as those of cloth. The following are the terms known throughout the interior, but generally unintelligible at Zanzibar, where this merchandise is sold by weight:

- 4 Bitil (each a single length from index tip to wrist) = 1 Khete
- 10 Khete (each a double length around the throat, or around the elbow-bone) = 1 Fundo (i.e., a 'knot')
- 10 Fundo (in plural, Mafundo) = 1 Ugojge, or Ugoe
- 10 Ugojge (or 60 Fundo) = 1 Miranga or Gema.

"Of these bead measures there are local complications. In the central regions, for instance, the Khete is of half size and the fundo consists of five, not ten, Khete."

The extent of the use of beads as a minor currency in Africa is revealed by the fact that Stanley,³³ when he prepared to leave Africa after accomplishing his mission of finding Dr. Livingston, turned over to the latter 16 sacks of assorted beads weighing 992 lbs. We are also indebted to Stanley, who, as a newspaper reporter, paid more attention to details than most writers in Africa, for the following selected list of native names and descriptions of beads used for currency in Central Africa:

Native Name		Description
"Kadungura	—	A brick-colored species of bead
Lakio	—	A pink-colored species of bead
Lunghio	—	Blue beads
Lunghio mbamba	—	Small blue beads
Lunghio rega	—	Large blue beads
Sami-Sami	—	The name of red beads
Sumgomazzi	—	The large glass or china beads the size of marble."

The cost of the imported beads varied from time to time. The Zanzibar price per frasilah, or 35 lbs., during the middle of the nineteenth century was as follows:

- sami-sami — or red coral beads upon white background, \$13 to \$16
- Gulabi — Pink porcelain, \$12 to \$15

32 (3, Vol. II, p 390)

33 (17, pp 612, 3-A "Glossary")

Obituaries

T. JAMES CLARKE, A.N.A. LM #37

The ANA has suffered a great loss in the death of T. James Clarke, announced in our August issue, on July 20 of this year at Jamestown, New York. Mr. Clarke had long been prominent in the affairs of the Association, having been a member of the board from 1932 to 1935 and last Chairman of the Board in 1936. As 20th President of the ANA he served two terms in 1935 and 1936.



Mr. Clarke, founder of the T. James Clarke Box and Label Works in Jamestown, was a widely known and enthusiastic collector and hobbyist. His interests embraced not only coins and paper money, but antique watches and stamps. His group of U.S. Cents was outstanding and he managed at the same time to organize one of the country's foremost collections of United States paper money.

Through his collecting interests Mr. Clarke became prominent not only in the ANA but in many other similar organizations throughout the country. In addition he was founder and past President of the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club and very active in Masonic work. His many friends will mourn the passing of, not only a man who rendered great service to all hobbyists, but of a fine example of a sterling American citizen.

8. *Farson, Negley* — Behind God's Back. N.Y. 1941
9. *Gibbs, Howard D.* — Quaint and curious monies of Africa (In Numismatic Review, Sept. 1943, Vol. 1, No. 2; Oct. 1944, Vol. 2, No. 2)
10. *Gold Coast Government* — The Gold Coast Handbook. 1937.
11. *Hambly, Wilfred D.* — Source Book of African Anthropology. Parts I and II. Chicago, 1937.
12. *Huxley, Julian* — African View. N.Y. 1931
- 12a. *Mosher, Stuart* — The Story of Money, Buffalo, 1936.
13. *Quiggin, A. Hingston* — A Survey of Primitive Money, 1949.
14. *Rogers, Frances and Beard, Alice* — 5000 Years of Gems and Jewelry — Phil. & N.Y. 1947.
15. *Schapera, I.* — Economic Changes in South African Native Life (In African Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture. Vol. I, 1928)
16. *Singer, Caroline and Baldrige, Cyrus Lee* — White Africans and Black. N.Y. 1939.
17. *Stanley, Henry M.* — How I Found Livingstone, N.Y. 1913.
18. *Vincent, Frank* — Actual Africa or The Coming Continent, N.Y. 1895.
19. *Wood, Howland* — Courage of Ethiopia.

(To be continued)

CONVENTION IN OHIO

The Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs and the Ohio State Numismatic Association will hold a joint convention on November 1 and 2 at the Mansfield-Leland Hotel in Mansfield, Ohio.

Mansfield is conveniently and centrally located. The Mansfield-Leland Hotel, famous for hospitality, comfort and cuisine, has especially suitable and adequate facilities for conventions, and a very pleasurable and successful meeting is assured. Hotel reservations should be made early and directly with the Hotel.

Michael Kolman, Jr., of Cleveland (mail address, 5940 Pearl Road, Parma Heights 29, Ohio) will conduct the auction and a copy of his fine catalog may be obtained on request to him.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED BY MINTS, DURING JUNE, 1952

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars ...\$	186,606.00	.....	\$ 611,400.00	\$ 798,006.00	1,596,012
Quarter dollars	1,059,303.00	.....	.....	1,059,303.00	4,237,212
Dimes	1,518,321.20	\$ 148,950.00	1,577,000.00	3,244,271.20	32,442,712
Total Silver ..	\$2,764,230.20	\$ 148,950.00	\$2,188,400.00	\$5,101,580.20	38,275,936
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces \$	272,260.00	.....	.....	\$ 272,260.00	5,445,200
One-cent pieces .	5,732.00	\$ 12,600.00	.....	18,332.00	1,833,200
Total Minor ..	\$ 277,992.00	\$ 12,600.00	.....	\$ 290,592.00	7,278,400
Total Domestic Coinage	\$3,042,222.20	\$ 161,550.00	\$2,188,400.00	\$5,392,172.20	45,554,336

CUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1952, JANUARY TO JUNE

(Giving number of pieces struck)

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular	8,520,137	2,292,000	12,782,800
Half dollars, commemorative*	2,006,292	6,003	6,003
Quarter dollars	12,083,636	4,743,800	18,440,000
Dimes	41,992,145	19,449,500	67,858,312
Five-cent pieces	22,720,100	11,788,500	30,974,300
One-cent pieces	19,892,100	25,580,004	126,860,000

*Commemorative: Booker T. Washington-George Washington Carver.

The Freiberg mines, which had been the joint property of both Saxon houses 1485-1547, were assigned by the Capitulation of Wittenberg, in the latter year, to the Albertine Line alone. Freiberg mint was closed in 1556, although medals and jetons were struck there for almost two centuries afterward.

5. **HEN AND PATRIARCH'S CROSS.** Merseburg, seat of the collateral line of Saxe-Merseburg 1656-1731, as an electoral kipper mint circa 1621-22. The hen might be the privy symbol of Gerhard HAN (HAEN), mintmaster at "Deutsche Haus," Altenburg, in the spring of 1621, whose later whereabouts are unknown.
6. **HEN AND MB.** Another Merseburg mintmark of the kipper period.



Saxony. Thaler 1624

7. **SWAN.** Heinrich Von RHENEN, mintmaster at Dresden 1605-24. On coins of Electoral Saxony 1607-24, during which time two varieties of swan were used. See HVR.
8. **THREE SWANS AND ANCHOR.** Abraham PRELAUF (PRELLHOFF), mintmaster at Zwickau 1621-22. Zwickau, an electoral mint, previously had not been open since 1558, and was closed forever at Prelauf's departure.



Saxon Thuringia. Schreckenberger (1554-1558)

9. **CROSS OVER HORIZONTAL BAR.** Saalfeld Mint from circa 1547 to 1567. This could be the privy mark of Aegidius WAGNER, who is mentioned as Saalfeld mintmaster in 1548.

Saalfeld, formerly the principal mint city in Thuringia, is located in the center of a rich mining district. Besides serving as mintplace for coinage of the small states in the Upper Saxon Circle of the Holy Roman Empire, Saalfeld was capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Saalfeld 1680-1735, and co-capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld 1735-1826.

Earlier Saalfeld mintmasters were Burkhard MARTENSTECK circa 1448, Johann EHRLICH circa 1458, Paul SCHMIDT 1513-17, Bernhard FREYBERGER circa 1517, Bartholomaeus CROLL 1519, Johann PEROLT circa 1520, Wolfgang GORITZER circa 1527, Eberhard THYER circa 1529, and Burkhard PEACKE circa 1539.

10. **CROSS IN CIRCLE.** Wolf HUHNKOPF, mintmaster at Annaberg at various times between 1534 and 1562, died before 1570. His mark appears on electoral coinage 1539-47.

MATT L. SHATTUCK A.N.A. No. 13327

The sudden passing of Matt L. Shattuck on March 19th, 1952, in Painesville, Ohio, came as a great shock to all who knew him.

Mr. Shattuck was 69 and had retired from the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. in 1947 after 42 years of service in the telephone business.

He held a life membership certificate in the Telephone Pioneers of America.

An active member of the Masonic Order.

Member of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he enjoyed meeting fellow collectors and talking over coins.

His collection specialty was United States proof half dollars and proof cents.

Surviving are his wife Anna M. Shattuck, a son Jerry, and a sister, Mrs. Jessie Henricle.

SAXON MINTMARKS

By WILLIAM D. CRAIG, A.N.A. No. 15191, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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(Continued from May issue)

PART TWO

A list of most of the mintmarks composed of arbitrary symbols which are found on Saxon coins and medals, together with corresponding historical and biographical notes.

The numbers assigned are those given in the Chart of Symbols (Appendix B).

1. **BIRD ON BRANCH.** Albrecht STIEGLITZ, mintmaster in Allstedt, a district in Northeast Thuringia jointly governed by Duke Johann Ernst of Saxe-Eisenach and the dukes of Saxe-Altenburg.

During July, 1621, both lines patented Anton Von WINGEN (WENIGEN, WINIGEN, WINNING, or WINNINGEN), a tradesman of Muhlhausen, Thuringia, as farmer of a mint to be established in Allstedt. Von Wingen engaged Stieglitz, a resident of Eisleben, as mintmaster on the 15th of that month. Stieglitz, however, resigned at Christmas time, and Johann SCHMILL (SCHMELL, SCHMILS, SCHMILTZ) of Wildungen was employed in his stead on February 17, 1622. Schmill also fought with Von Wingen, and departed in April. The latter then attempted to do without a mintmaster for a time, but lacking technical knowledge, finally hired Matthias WINTERSTEIN from Nordhausen to fill the vacancy on July 20, 1622.

At about the same time, Doctor Michael TRILLER of Sangershausen purchased the mint lease from Von Wingen, who doubtless was glad to be rid of it, and took possession. Triller and Winterstein immediately fell out, and the latter resigned after only four weeks in office.

Apparently SCHMILL, Von Wingen, and Winterstein had no privy symbols, or more probably none of them personally produced any coins or dies. See No. 27 next.

2. **BIRD.** Probably an unknown sub-mintmaster at the Saalfeld hammer mint. On kipper coins of Altenburg 1621. See HHI for the history of the hammer mint.
3. **CRANE.** Ludwig Christian KOCH, diesinker at Gotha Mint 1750-66, mintmaster there 1766-93. See L.C.K.
4. **EAGLE'S HEAD.** Andreas ALNPECK, last mintmaster at Freiberg, 1546-56. This mark was the second privy symbol used by Alnpeck, and appears only on coins dated 1554-56. His earlier work is distinguished by a "Six-Pointed Star," No. 71.

Saxon Mint Overseer" at Ostheim in 1622, or possibly they could be a special symbol used at Ostheim by Johann ZIESSLER, the Eisenach kipper mintmaster who had established Ostheim Mint circa July, 1621. Usually with O. or O.O.

For Ziessler's history see "Three Hooks" (No. 56), one of the privy symbols which he utilized at the kipper mint in the city of Eisenach.

17. **FIVE-PETALED FLOWER.** First unknown mintmaster at Camburg, an Altenburg kipper mint, in early 1621. See C.B. for mint history.
18. **FIVE-PETALED FLOWER.** Roda, a Saxe-Altenburg kipper mint, on early 1621 hammered coinage. See R.O. for history.
19. **HALF LILY AND HALF ROSE.** Unknown mint on 1621 kipper coins of Altenburg.
20. **LILY.** Hans STOGKART, mintmaster at Leipzig circa 1457.

Leipzig was the mintplace of the first coinage struck within the borders of Saxony, during the reign of Emperor Otto the Great (936-72). The first recorded Leipzig mintmaster was Johann ABRECKS, who bought the post for 100 silver marks in 1273. Coins were struck here intermittently throughout the succeeding years, but no other mintmaster is mentioned until 1457.

21. **DOUBLE LILY.** Johann (Hans) HAUSMANN, mintmaster at Freiberg 1499-1541.
22. **POPPY HEAD.** Nicol MONHAUPT, on coins of Electoral Saxony 1440-45. Monhaupt was a burger of Freiberg in 1436, served as burgermaster there 1443-47, and acted as principal electoral officer in the Freiberg district 1452-78. At least during the years 1440-45, and probably at other times, he was connected with the Freiberg mint, most likely as farmer.
23. **THORNY ROSE.** Ulrich GROSSE, mintmaster at Freiberg circa 1390-1428, on coins of the Margraves of Meissen.

Rich silver mines had been discovered at Freiberg, a town some 35 miles E. by N. of Chemnitz, in 1174, but no mint was established there until 1279. The first known mintmasters were the brothers, Wyrand and Hans ZIEGLER, who, in conjunction with Herman GRUNER, leased the mint rights in 1372 for 900 groschen. According to a contract signed 1380, Gruner, Balthasar von MALTITZ, and Ulrich von GRUNERODE were appointed mintmasters for the period 1380-84. Subsequent to 1384, Hermann Gruner continued as sole mintmaster until his death, and was succeeded by Ulrich Grosse. Grosse served as mintmaster until shortly before the death (1428) of Elector Friedrich I.

Liborius SENFTLEBEN was mintmaster from a date just prior to 1428 until a time later in the reign of Elector Friedrich II (1428-64). Hans BORNER held the post circa 1441.

24. **FIVE-PETALED ROSE.** The mark of several unknown mint officials on currency of Meissen and Saxony from the late 14th century until circa 1507-25.
25. **SIX-PETALED ROSE.** A mark appearing intermittently over the same period as the above. In addition, Haupt alleges that it was used by an unidentified assistant to IRMISCH at Annaberg circa 1523-31.
26. **CROSS OVER CRESCENT MOON.** Ulrich (Utz) GEBHART, a mintmaster, engraver, and medalist of Saxon origin. In 1518 Gebhart was appointed mintmaster at Leipzig by Duke Georg, and authorized to strike groschen and hellers as well as gold. In 1519 he entered the service of the Counts of Schlick as mintmaster at Joachimsthal, where, in conjunction with Stephan GEMISCH, he struck the first thaler-groschen (thalers). In 1522 Gebhart resigned the Joachimsthal post, but returned in 1526. In 1528 he was invited to Vienna by the Emperor Ferdinand, and remained there until 1530, holding the while the Joachimsthal mintmastership. In the latter year he was appointed master of Zwickau Mint. In 1531 Gebhart was reinstated at Leipzig where he continued until 1532, apparently the last year in which he was actively engaged in his profession.

After 1532 Leipzig Mint was operated in a most desultory fashion for a century and one half.

11. **CROSS IN SQUARE.** Conrad FUNCKE, mintmaster at Leipzig 1462-78, Zwickau 1475-78, and Schneeberg 1477-92. Funcke was the initial mintmaster at Zwickau and Schneeberg, successively, after rich mines were opened in their respective neighborhoods.

The Schneeberg silver deposits, in the Annaberg-Freiberg area, were first worked profitably in 1471. Schneeberg silver was coined at Zwickau in 1475-77, but in the latter year a mint was established at Schneeberg itself.

See "Crescent Moon and Ringlets" (No. 28) for a mark which, instead of the "Cross in Square," may have denoted Funcke at Zwickau.

12. **FLOWER CROSS.** Eisenach kipper mint under Johann (Hans) ZIESSLER, 1620. See E for mint history, and "Three Hooks" (No. 56), his privy symbol, for an account of Ziessler's other activities.



Saxony. Schreckenberger (1507-1525)

13. **MALTESE CROSS.** Albrecht von SCHREIBERSDORF, mintmaster at Annaberg 1499-1523, died on June 4, 1523.

Annaberg is a town in the Erzgebirge some eighteen miles southeast of Chemnitz. The Schreckenburg silver mines, original source of bullion for the Saxon "angel groschen" or "Schreckenburger" coinage, are nearby.

The Annaberg mines were opened circa 1490-92, but were not notably profitable until about 1496. From that year the town began to grow appreciably, and circa 1499 the mint was established, mainly for the use of Albertine Saxony. Von Schreibersdorf's assistants were Gerhard STEIN, mentioned 1511, and Heinrich STEIG, who died in 1518.



Saxony. Swordgroschen (1457-1464)

14. **PATRIARCH'S CROSS.** Peter SCHWALBE (SCHWALBEN), mintmaster at Colditz 1457-1507. Schwalbe was the first and only regular mintmaster at Colditz, a former electoral mint situated about eighteen miles southeast of Leipzig, which was originally created to strike currency for Margarethe, wife of Elector Friedrich II. Haupt states that Colditz was also a Saxon kipper mint.
15. **ROUNDED MALTESE CROSS (or CROSS POMMETTEE).** Hans and Paul WELLER, sons of Hans WELLER-MOLSDORF, joint mintmasters at Freiberg in 1546 after their father's death.
16. **THREE BLOOMS,** the mark of an unknown mintmaster at Ostheim, a Saxe-Eisenach kipper mint from circa November, 1621, until summer, 1622. The blooms might signify Heinrich KUHLMANN, known as "Princely

3. Georg GROSS, Altenburg kipper mintmaster at Grafenthal 1621-22. This mark is often found in conjunction with G.T., which see for mint history, or is joined with a G., Gross' initial.

31. **TRIPLE CLOVER LEAF.** Hess, in the Penzig Sale Catalog, states that this mark denotes Freiberg Mint on undated sword-groschen struck 1464-65.
32. **CLOVER LEAF.** Arnold TILLY, Altenburg mintmaster at Eisenberg from February 18, 1621, until June of the same year. See E.B. for history.



Saxony. Groschen (1525-1530)

33. **CLOVER LEAF.** Melchior IRMISCH, mintmaster at Annaberg, died 1537. Forrer states that he was Elector Johann Friedrich's (Ernestine) mintmaster at Annaberg, and was replaced in 1533 by Urban OSANN, erstwhile mintmaster to Duke Georg (Albertine) in the same city. The truth would appear to be that he was mintmaster there to both lines from 1523 until 1530 when Osann supplanted him in the service of Georg the Bearded, but that he continued as Johann Friedrich's mintmaster for the joint Annaberg coinage of both branches until 1533 when Osann replaced him in that capacity also. Irmisch's mark appears 1523-32; that of Osann begins in 1533.
34. **CLOVER LEAF AND HALF ROSE.** This mark, which appears only in 1477, was apparently that of Augustin HORN (See No. 30), mintmaster at Zwickau, combined with a half rose denoting one of his assistants, or was Horn's first Zwickau mark which he afterward altered by dropping the rose.
35. **G AND CLOVER LEAF.** GROSS at Grafenthal 1621-22. See G.T.
36. **CLOVER LEAF.** Unknown mintmaster on undated Altenburg kipper coins.



Saxe-Weimar. Schreckenberger 1570

37. **IRREGULAR LEAF.** Almost certainly the mark of Anton KOBURGER the Elder, mintmaster at Saalfeld 1567-71. Appearing on Ernestine Saxon currency 1568-70, this symbol is so crudely executed that various authorities have described it as a "Distorted Flower" or "Flying Bird."

Koburger also served as Mansfeld mintmaster at Eisleben 1559-67, and 1571-77, and probably was master of the mint at Pfreimd (Leuchtenberg) in 1546.

According to Getz, Koburger's successor at Saalfeld was Johann SCHOFFELT, mintmaster circa 1573. Since the next mark, a "Hook" (No. 49), 1572-77, presumably was that of Jorg NEBELTHAU, Goetz' assertion seems dubious.

27. **CRESCENT MOON.** Allstedt, a kipper mint in the territory jointly administered by Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Eisenach, 1622-23.

Dr. TRILLER (See No. 1 for previous history), who had purchased the Allstedt mint lease circa July 20, 1622, apparently had all sorts of difficulty finding a new mintmaster to replace WINTERSTEIN (resigned in the middle of August). A document of November, 1622, describes Allstedt Mint as masterless, with Triller still as farmer.

Early in 1623 the mint finances were found to be in great disorder, and an official audit was demanded on March 20. Almost simultaneously, Johann Ernst of Eisenach appointed Wilhelm QUENDEL (CUENDEL) mintmaster. Shortly afterward, on April 25, 1623, the mint assets were divided between Eisenach and Altenburg and the mint was closed.

The "Crescent Moon" mark is known on currency of 1623, and in addition is alleged to appear on one 1622 dreier. If it exists only on 1623 pieces it probably denotes Quendel. If, on the other hand, the reputed 1622 coin is *bona fide*, the mark should probably be attributed to an unknown mintmaster appointed by Dr. Triller in November-December, 1622.

Coins from the Allstedt mint are further distinguished by their legends, samples of which follow: (a) MO.NO.AR.DV.SA.LI.AL.ET.IS. (New Silver Money of Ducal Saxony, Altenburg and Eisenach Lines), and (b) D.G.IOH.PHI.ET.IOH.ER. (By the Grace of God, Johann Philipp of Altenburg and Johann Ernst of Eisenach).

28. **CRESCENT MOON AND RINGLETS.** This mark appears on Saxon currency 1475-77. Only Adolph Hess (in his 1906 catalog of the Kneist Sale) has leagued it, even remotely, with any particular mint. Hess alleged that it denotes "Curt" FUNCKE at Zwickau.

A mint was opened at Zwickau (41 miles south of Leipzig) in 1475 to coin silver from the recently-discovered local mines. Conrad (Curt is a diminutive of Conrad) FUNCKE (See No. 11), who continued to be mintmaster at Leipzig until 1478, was named first mintmaster at Zwickau. In 1477 Schneeberg Mint was established with Funcke in charge, and in the following year he abandoned his duties at both Leipzig and Zwickau to concentrate on those at Schneeberg.

Haupt infers that Funcke retained his old Leipzig mark at Zwickau, but this seems faintly illogical since not to choose a new one for Zwickau would have made the Leipzig and Zwickau issues indistinguishable. If one assumes that he did choose a new mark for use at Zwickau, it would seem very possible that his choice fell on the crescent, a mark which his son, Andreas, was to use after him at both Zwickau and Schneeberg. Lastly, the mark appears only on dated coinage during the exact period which Funcke spent actively at Zwickau. For these reasons I assume it to have been his.

29. **CRESCENT MOON AND STAR.** Andreas FUNCKE, mintmaster at Zwickau 1494-1500, Schneeberg 1499-1526. During this period Zwickau Mint had come under the influence of that at Schneeberg so that the Zwickau mintmaster was more or less understudy to the master of Schneeberg Mint. Funcke's predecessor at Zwickau, Augustin HORN, also went before him to Schneeberg. When Funcke was elevated in his turn to Schneeberg, however, no understudy was brought forward, and much mint equipment was moved from Zwickau to the former place in 1500. Zwickau Mint was not active again until 1530.
30. **CLOVER LEAF.** 1. Augustin HORN, mintmaster at Zwickau 1478-94, Schneeberg from 1494 until his death in 1498. The mark appears on currency of 1499 also, struck after Horn's death, or late in 1498 from dies already prepared for the following year.

2. Hess, in the Penzig Sale Catalog, lists several 1541-42 pieces marked with a "Clover Leaf" as having been struck at Freiberg under Hans WELLER (See No. 38). Since the 1542 series bears the titles of Duke Heinrich who died in 1541, dies for the currency of both dates must have been cut in 1541. Weller's privy mark, the "Linden Leaf," is already known. Consequently, I attribute this symbol to Christoph HAUSMANN, Freiberg mintmaster in 1541, whose mark is otherwise unrecorded.



Saxe-Weimar. Half thaler 1582

42. **ACORN AND LAZY B.** 1. Gregor or Gregorius BECHSTEDT, mintmaster at Saalfeld from October 29, 1578, until circa 1601-02, and at Coburg from 1600 until his death in December, 1603. Bechstedt probably began as diesinker or assistant mintmaster at Saalfeld, for his mark is also found on coins of 1577.

Coburg, a city in southernmost Thuringia (currently North Bavaria) figured frequently as capital of various of the Saxon ducal houses. Originally, only local coinage was minted in the city, but after falling into the hands of the margraves of Meissen, it became one of their mints in the 14th century. Some of the early mintmasters were WALTHERUS 1272, REINAR (or REINARTUS) 1338-48, and BERTHOLD circa 1358, followed by a CONRAD, who in turn was succeeded by another CONRAD (or KUNTZ), probably his son, 1370-74. Georg von KURCHEIM was mintmaster 1382, Hermann KEYSER von LAUF (or EISENACH) 1382-83, and Hans KOENIGE von WEISSENSEE 1390-92. In 1424 Johann (Heintz) and Gunther von ROSENAU purchased the mint lease for 6000 gulden. A Von Rosenau, probably one of the two afore-mentioned, was mintmaster circa 1430, but Coburg Mint was apparently closed shortly thereafter.

For the next century and a half the mint was inactive, but the seeds of renaissance were being sown. Just as the acquisition of new mines and mints in the territory which Friedrich of Meissen-Thuringia absorbed in 1423 likely had caused the abandonment of Coburg as a mintplace, so the changing political situation in the late 16th century made reinstatement desirable. After 1572 Johann Casimir and Johann Ernst, the two surviving sons of deposed Duke Johann Friedrich II of Saxon Thuringia, ruled jointly in Saxe-Coburg-Eisenach under the tutelage of Elector August of Saxony. Their lands, however, did not contain Saalfeld, the Upper Saxon Circle Mint, retained by their uncle of Weimar. In consequence, it was necessary to send silver beyond the Coburg-Eisenach borders to be minted which must have galled the two princes, watching their seigniorage profits line the pockets of others, exceedingly.

The passage of time heightened dissatisfaction until at last, in 1581, Hans NEUMANN (H.N.), formerly mintmaster to the Counts of Henneberg at Schleusingen, was asked to make proofs of a new coinage to be struck at Coburg. Neumann apparently struck patterns, but the mint was not erected, according to Bornemann. Nagler states that Neumann's mark appears on Saxon coins, and Forrer even lists Georg BEST as mintmaster at Coburg in 1585. Because all Coburg-Eisenach coinage of that period, within my cognizance, appears to have been struck by Bechstedt at Saalfeld, I accept Forrer's reference to Best with a grain of salt.

Bornemann states that active work on Coburg Mint was delayed until 1598 when Johann Casimir, now only duke of Saxe-Coburg, having given Eisenach to his brother in 1596, engaged Bechstedt to complete the project. A Saalfeld mint-engraver, Samuel SCHMIDT, however, had been executed in 1597, the year previous, for counterfeiting, presumably having misused the tools of his office. Bechstedt was therefore probably perturbed lest something of the sort should recur in his absence, and did not devote himself wholeheartedly to the task. Consequently, on



Saxony. Quarter thaler 1545

38. **LINDEN LEAF.** Hans WELLER, otherwise known as MOLSDORF, mintmaster at Freiberg 1541-45, died in the latter year.
39. **LOZENGE-SHAPED LEAF.** Daniel EBERLIN, superintendent of the Eisenach mint from fall, 1689, to April, 1691, and mintmaster there from the latter month until January, 1692.

Eberlin, as mint superintendent, was placed in an awkward situation in April, 1691, when Christian Henning MULLER, the erstwhile Eisenach mintmaster, resigned. Imperial Commissioner Theodor von KURZROCK had passed through the area on a mint-closing expedition the year previous, and while he had not threatened Eisenach, the future was not secure. Accordingly, Muller's resignation was attributable to mental anguish over employment at an unauthorized mint, and Eberlin was in much the same position as a person endeavoring to rent a haunted house in his search for a replacement — no takers. Finally, he undertook the mintmaster's duties himself.

Early in January, 1692, Damocles' sword, long awaited in Eisenach, fell. Von Kurzrock returned without warning, this time with ample authority, and after closing the mint, seized the bullion, dies, and machinery, and prepared to depart for Vienna. Duke Johann Georg was aghast at the prospect of losing both wealth and prestige simultaneously. Heedless of possible repercussions, he leaped into the fray, and at the head of his own troops retook the commissioner's pack wagon, "liberated" his property, and returned to Eisenach in triumph.

Unfortunately, after so brilliant a beginning, the chronicle of these events terminates here. The extent of negotiation necessary in Vienna before Johann Georg's more influential cousins of Weimar could restore him to favor will probably always be the subject of speculation. In the final analysis, however, Eisenach's duke won a clear-cut victory over his opponents. His right to maintain a mint was never again questioned. Eberlin, who disappeared in the confusion, was the only obvious victim.

40. **OAK LEAF.** Said to indicate Annaberg Mint on electoral coins of 1551.
41. **ACORN.** 1. Mattheus ROTHE, mintmaster at Annaberg Mint 1545-54, died on April 13, 1578, at the age of 78.

This mark also appears on a series of otherwise unattributable electoral minor coins 1535-45. While no authority has linked these pieces with either Rothe or Annaberg, because of their proximity in date to his tour of duty there, and since they bear his family's badge, it would seem highly possible that he might have served as "pfennigmeister" in Annaberg before being named master of the mint.

2. Georg OPPERMANN, Altenburg kipper mintmaster at Burgel from December, 1620, until June 18, 1621. See B.V. for mint history.
3. Michael ROTHE, the last mintmaster at Annaberg 1621-23, died 1628. Michael R. was a son of Mattheus R., and father to Constantin R.
4. Constantin ROTHE, mintmaster at Dresden 1641-78. Constantin Rothe was born on September 16, 1600, and died on June 6, 1678. Prior to undertaking the Dresden mintmastership he had been city mint warden at Leipzig. See C.R.

Notes & Queries

U.S. Gold Reproduced in Italy

Dear Mr. Mosher:

During my recent visit to Italy I was amazed to notice modern reproductions of United States gold coins offered for sale in the jewelry stores of Florence and Venice. Several of the higher denominations were seen, but the majority seemed to be of the \$5 pattern. From a distance the reproductions were excellent, but one thing was quite noticeable: there were no evidences of reeding. All edges were smooth. According to the advertising placards appearing next to these "counterfeits," the coins were of 18 K gold, so no real misrepresentation was apparent, though doubtless the dealers would not explain to the ordinary prospect that the genuine article was 21.6 K. The prices were not exorbitant, a price of about the equivalent of \$10 being asked for a \$5 coin, as I recall it.

Whether these coins are being offered as jewelry, or as a convenient method of hoarding gold as a protection against inflation, is something I did not ascertain. However, I did enter several of the stores in both cities in an attempt to find out where the coins were being made. As my Italian is practically nonexistent, and the English of the various dealers was poor, we usually tried to make out in French. My impression was that various and sundry jewelers in Italy were the manufacturers, but I could not find out what process was used, though I now think that I recall one dealer mentioning the use of dies. All were quite frank in discussing what the coins really were, and no attempt was made to imply that they were authentic, U.S. gold.

I suppose that sooner or later some of these reproductions will show up in the United States. However, the absence of reeding will immediately reveal them for what they are, and I suppose that the expert, using a glass, will immediately be able to see various other discrepancies.

Smith Hempstone Oliver
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C.

Magazine Features Rare Coins

Author Hans M. F. Schulman has a splendidly illustrated article en-

titled "Are You Carrying a Fortune in Your Pocket?" in the September issue of PIC magazine. In addition to the perennial 1913 nickel and 1894-S dime the article illustrates and describes, by way of comparison, ancient, medieval, and other coins of historical interest that can be obtained at prices within reason.

All too often popular magazine articles on rare coins do more harm than good to numismatics. This one is an exception and should do much to educate the public as to what makes a coin rare.

How To Detect Counterfeit Coins

1. Ring all coins on a hard surface. Genuine coins sound clear and bell-like. Counterfeits sound dull.

2. Feel all coins. Most counterfeit coins feel slippery, greasy.

3. Compare the reeding (the corrugated outer edge) of a suspected coin with one known to be genuine. The ridges on genuine coins are distinct and evenly spaced. On counterfeits they are poorly spaced and irregular.

4. Cut edges of suspected coins. Most counterfeits are made of soft metal which can be cut easily with a knife.

5. Test suspected silver coins with acid. Scrape the surface and apply a drop of acid. If bad, the coin will turn black unless it has a high silver content. The acid-test formula (for silver coins only) is:

Silver Nitrate 10 gr.

Nitric Acid 1 cc.

Distilled Water 30 cc.

You can buy this solution for a few cents at any drug store.

— From "Know Your Money"
U.S. Secret Service

New York Convention

The A.N.A. convention, held in the Hotel Statler, New York City, August 16-20, had a large attendance, magnificent exhibits, agreeable weather for the most part, short, and snappy business sessions. Incumbent officers were re-elected except for Board Member C. H. Ryan, who was not a candidate. He was replaced by Mrs. June T. Pond of Winchester, Mass. A complete report of the proceedings will appear in the October issue.

April 27, 1598, he was replaced by Georg NEBELTHAU, Saalfeld mint superintendent, as head of construction work. Progress was slow, and it was not until March, 1600, that the mint machinery, brought from Saalfeld, was finally installed in Ehrenburg Castle, Coburg. Bechstedt was again invited to serve as master of the new mint, and this time accepted without reservation. Hermann CAPPLAN, his mintwarden at Saalfeld, became warden at Coburg.

From 1600 until 1612 coins struck at Coburg were denoted alike by the mintmark and the mintmaster's symbol, usually found in conjunction with each other. Pieces of 1600 bear C.C. for Coburg, while those of 1601-12 carry C.O.

2. Barthel BECHSTEDT, acting mintmaster at Coburg from his father's death until early 1604. Young Bechstedt failed to obtain permanent appointment to the post, however, and was replaced by Wolf ALBRECHT the Younger, son of the current Saalfeld mintmaster, later in 1604. After losing Coburg, Barthel Bechstedt vanished for fifteen years, only to reappear at the end of that time as mintmaster at Stolberg. See BB.

43. **ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR COPPER.** 1. Assumed to indicate Daniel BUSSO, Altenburg kipper mintmaster at Roda in late 1621. See R.O. for history.

2. Johann STOPFELL, Coburg kipper mintmaster at Gotha January 2, 1622, until July 25 of the same year. See G.

44. **ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR IRON.** Probably the mark of an unknown mintmaster at Polzig, Saxe-Altenburg, 1622. See (P) for history.

45. **ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR MERCURY.** Wolf FROMELL, general superintendent and farmer of most of the Coburg kipper mints. On coins of Saxe-Coburg struck at Neustadt a.d. Heide, Hildburghausen, and Gotha between 1620-22. See C, HH, and G for histories.

46. **ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR LEAD.** Unknown mintmaster on undated kipper coins of Altenburg.

47. **ALCHEMICAL SYMBOLS (FOR SULPHUR AND MERCURY).** Johann SCHNEIDER surnamed WEISSMANTEL, mintmaster at Erfurt circa 1624-34. Weissmantel had inherited this mark from Asmus WAGNER (1617-24), his predecessor in office.

Erfurt, on the northern fringe of Thuringia, was a free imperial city until 1664. During the Swedish occupation of the town in the Thirty Years War, Duke Wilhelm of Weimar acted as city governor 1631-34, and Weimarian currency was struck in the city mint.

48. **ARM HOLDING SICKLE.** Ernst Friedrich SCHNEIDER, mintmaster at Coburg. See E.F.S.

49. **CROSSED ARROWS.** Johann KOCH at Dresden 1688-98. See I.K.

50. **EGG-SHAPED DOT.** Unknown mintmaster on undated Altenburg kipper coins.

51. **FOUR DOTS.** Assumed to be Lucka Mint on undated Altenburg kipper coins. See "L" encircled for history.

52. **HEART.** Curt MARQUARD, successor to Georg OPPERMANN, who acted as mintmaster of the Altenburg kipper mint at Burgel from June 24, 1621, until the mint was closed in early 1622.

A Conrad MARQUARD, likely the same, was mintmaster at Nordhausen in 1624.

53. **HEART AND N.** Naumburg electoral kipper mint 1621. See N for history.

(To be continued)

The Robert Hewitt collection of medallie Lincolniana consisting of medallions, plaques, medals, medalets, tokens, coins, and badges is the most extensive ever formed. Given to the Smithsonian Institution in 1918 where it is on permanent exhibit, it contains 1200 specimens. It was this collection along with Mr. Hewitt's catalog which formed the basis for the splendid list prepared by Robert P. King and published in the February, 1924 issue of *The Numismatist*.

THE TOKEN COLLECTORS' PAGE

By

MELVIN FULD
5610 Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore 9, Maryland

GEORGE FULD
and
MIT Dormitories
Cambridge 39, Mass.

This page is devoted to American store cards, war tokens, and similar metallic pieces. Its purpose is to illustrate and describe the many interesting pieces that are so little known to most present day collectors. In some instances the pieces are illustrated for the first time and a special effort is made to include the early issues that have never been listed elsewhere. Collectors who are able to supply additional information on any of the cards published are cordially invited to do so.

(170.175.2) in copper the same obverse with the reverse New York Crystal Palace. This reverse appears on N. Y. Adams 392. Jennings, Wheeler & Co. in the same size piece. The Sylvester Mule appeared in the Levick sale alone and is similar to other fabricated pieces muled solely to make rare varieties, and as such possess very little interest to all collectors. This piece struck about 1850.

Ala. —

170.175.1-SC-16-Br-17½-pel.bd5-r3

Ala. —

170.175.2-SC-16-Br-17½-pel.bd5-r2

Selma, Alabama



Obverse — Around the edge J. A. SYLVESTER & Co. In the center two clasped hands. In exergue SELMA ALA.

Reverse — MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHING. The center within a circle FURNISHING GOODS. HATS. BOOTS. SHOES. TRUNKS C. & C. in six lines.

Brass — Size 17½. Plain edge No. 1. Border No. 5. Adams, Ala. 28, Wright 1648 rare.



A very interesting item as it is an extremely well executed piece of New York workmanship. There is also known Ala. Adams 29 a mule

San Francisco, California



Obverse — BERNHART, JACOBY & CO. ST FRANCISCO around edge. In center eagle with spread wings, shield breast, arrows and olive branch in talons.

Reverse — GENERAL MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS around edge. In center 3 mast ship in full sail to the left, flag in stern to left.

Brass — Size 16½. Plain edge No. 1. Border No. 6. Adams 3. Wright 1, rare.

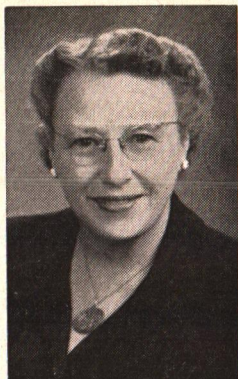
One of the finest executed and struck tokens of the early California pieces. It is interesting to note the ST at the bottom of the coin as an abbreviation for SAN. This piece was no doubt struck from a die that was cut sharp but not too well hardened as an examination shows signs of crumbling in the fields. On account of this it is believed not too many pieces have struck from this die. Struck about 1850.

Cal. —

173.25.1-SC-15-Br-16½-pel.bd6-r8

FROM YOUR LIBRARIAN

MRS. D. DEE DE NISE, 5550 28th Avenue, N.E., Seattle 5, Washington



Well, Cheerio, my fine public! You thought you weren't going to have a column this month, but I am stopping in Vancouver, B. C. on my way to New York and I am going to fool you. We won't have time to list the new books we have acquired this month, but I would like to tell you about a letter I received from P. A. Moore, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. He tells me that he has a piece of scrip, and he would like to find the pedigree. It was issued at Concord, New Hampshire, June 1st, 1863, and it reads PAY TO THE BEARER THREE CENTS IN CURRENT BANK NOTES, WHEN PRESENTED IN EVEN DOLLARS AT THE COLUMBIA HOTEL. It is signed by Thos. Stuart. If any of you can help Mr. Moore identify the piece, will you please write to him. He has another piece of scrip, issued at Concord, New Hampshire, on January 1st, 1864. It reads WILL PAY THREE CENTS TO THE BEARER, IN CURRENT FUNDS, WHEN PRESENTED AT MY STORE. This note is signed by L. G. Sylvester, Scrip No. 8427. Now, who's going to answer the S.O.S. call?

It is time for us to mention again that there are several reprints from *The Numismatist* for sale through your Librarian. Many of you have been asking me for lists of the reprints we have on hand, so I think it would be well to list them once again. All of these reprints are post-paid, and to be ordered from the above address.

Following is the list:

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEDALS of 1889 by Susan Douglas. 32 pp. 40 cents.

FINANCES OF COLONIAL NEW

JERSEY by Richard T. Hooper. 43 pp. 50 cents.

MORMON MONEY by Sheridan L. McGarry. 48 pp. 50 cents.

MICHIGAN DEPRESSION SCRIPT of the 1930's by J. J. Curto. 33 pp. 50 cents.

SHIPS ON COINS AND METALS by Richard T. Hooper. 12 pp. 30 cents.

CHARITY TOKENS OF THE NETHERLANDS by O. P. Eklund, 20 pp. 30 cents.

COPPER COINS OF DENMARK AND HER POSSESSIONS by O. P. Eklund, 15 pp. 35 cents.

COPPER COINS OF NORWAY by O. P. Eklund. 5 pp. 25 cents.

MEXICAN PATRIOTS AND THEIR PART IN NUMISMATICS. Part IV-MORELOS. by Dr. A. F. Pradeau. 24 pp. 40 cents.

EARLY COINS OF THE PHILIPPINES by P. I. DeJesus, Ph.D. 16 pp. 25 cents.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY OF LEYTE by Mendel L. Peterson, 19 pp. 25 cents.

ANCIENT COINS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRISTIANITY by Chas. E. Tuckwood. 11 pp. 25 cents.

COPPER COINS OF VERMONT by John M. Richardson. 24 pp. 35 cents.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN THE EARLY YEARS by William H. Dilliston. 24 pp. 25 cents.

HERALDRY by Dudley Butler. 18 pp. 35 cents.

SILVER DOLLARS OF TUSCANY DURING THE RULE OF THE HOUSE OF MEDICI by A. E. Kelpsh. 19 pp. 35 cents.

SILVER DOLLAR-SIZE COINS OF THE FRENCH PROVINCES by A. E. Kelpsh. 18 pp. 25 cents.

ALUMINUM COINS by Martin F. Kortjohn. 8 pp. 25 cents.

COIN MOTTOES AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS by Stuart Mosher. 38 pp. 25 cents.

INTRODUCTION TO COIN COLLECTING by A.N.A. 32 pp. 25 cents.

FIFTY YEAR INDEX TO THE NUMISMATIST. 1888-1938. 136 pp. \$1.00.

If your orders have suffered during August, it is because my husband is an electrical engineer and not a librarian. He has sent you the books which you ordered by number, but he was unable to do any research work or to send you books on topics about which he knows nothing.

New York, New York



Obverse — NEW YORK. The cut of Building is view of Barnum's Museum. In exergue P. T. BARNUM PROPRIETOR in 2 lines.

Reverse — PHINEAS T BARNUM bust to right in a medallion between laurel branches and two flags, one bearing AMERICAN MUSEUM NEW YORK and the other stars and stripes arranged in two horizontal bands. THIS IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT CONTAINS 500,000 CURIOSITIES INCLUDING BIRDS, BEASTS, INSECTS, FOSSILS, MINERALS, MARINE SPECIMENS, INDIAN IMPLEMENTS, SUITS OF ARMOUR, STATUARY, COINS, MEDALS, CHOICE PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS, GRAND COSMORAMA, AERIAL GARDEN, AND LECTURE ROOM, IN WHICH RICH, DIVERSIFIED and TALENTED ENTERTAINMENTS ARE GIVEN, UNSURPASSED IN THE WORLD. ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE, ONLY 25 CENTS, in 17 lines.

Copper and White Metal — Size 24½. Plain edge No. 1. Border No. 2. Adams N. Y. 58. Wright 63.

N. Y. —

148.27.1-SC-18-Cu-24½-pel.bd2-r8

N. Y. —

148.27.1-SC-18-Wm-24½-pel.bd2-r5

The famous P. T. Barnum's museum was located on Broadway corner of Ann Street, and was the scene of many of Barnum's triumphs. It was here that Jenny Lind made her American debut. Adams states that the copper piece is "Ex. Rare." The white metal piece was purchased by the previous owner in 1900 and he paid \$6.50 for it at auction. His notation was that in white metal it was very rare at that time.

New York, New York



Obverse — ELEANOR RUGG BYRNE around edge. Bust to right, the hair tied back in a knot.

Reverse — BYRNEORE GOLD 1859 in 3 lines, 7 stars above and 5 stars below.

Copper, Brass and White Metal — Size 19½. Plain edge No. 1. Border No. 6. Adams N Y 141, 142 and 143. Wright 130.

A well executed piece with excellent die work on obverse. The reverse is not as well executed. All efforts to obtain information about Eleanor Byrne or what Byrneore Gold stands for have been futile. Any collector having any information about this piece please communicate with authors.

N. Y. — 149.316.1-SC-17-Br-19½-pel.bd6-r5.

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 20095-20189 as published in the July issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in July, 1952. If there are no objections filed prior to October 1, 1952, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the November issue.

- 20249 **Walter S. Mitchell**, 9728 S. Calumet Ave., Chicago 28, Ill. U. S. and Foreign Coins and Currency. Glenn B. Smedley, Ted Pokorney.
- 20250 **Eugene C. Gilbert**, Box 12, Condit, Ohio. General. Roland C. Gilbert.
- 20251 **Richard C. Nelms, Jr.**, 4018 Ross Ave., Dallas 4, Texas. General. W. W. McReynolds, Brad Mills.
- 20252 **Roger L. Bacon**, 29 Ridgewood Ave., Gilford, N. H. United States and Canadian Coins. George Henry Davis.
- 20253 **Parker K. James**, 33-37 70th St., Jackson Heights 72, N. Y. Bills and U. S. Gold Pieces. William Hicks, Edward A. Ball.
- 20254 **Charles B. Morgan**, 10 Purchase Place, Pittsburgh 28, Pa. Quarters - Commemoratives. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20255 **Pvt. George O. Page**, US 21627386, Gilmanton I.W., Gilmanton, N. H. U. S. and World Coins. Geo. Henry Davis.
- 20256 **George Michael**, 1327 Lyon St., Apt. A, San Francisco, Calif. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20257 **Maree E. Smith**, 890 18th St., Marion, Iowa. American Coins. Burton H. Saxton.
- 20258 **San Gabriel Valley Coin Club**, J. Newton Sanders, Secretary, 316-B S. Date Ave., Alhambra, Calif. General. S. J. Kabealo, Kenneth W. Lee, W. R. O'Donnell, May McCormac, Josef E. Saniger.
- 20259 **Paul G. Weden, Jr.**, 2609 Bloomdale St., Duarte, Calif. U. S. General. S. J. Kabealo, M. C. Gilman, May McCormac.
- 20260 **Wade H. Wigington, Jr.**, 8 Wesleyan Terrace, Shrewsbury, Mass. U. S. Nickels. N. A. Wilson, W. J. Hill.
- 20261 **D. Robert Menchey**, 17 Mansion Blvd., Altoona, Pa. U. S. General. William R. Jones, Harry Cohn.
- 20262 **Centro Filatelico y Numismatico de Guayaquil**, P. O. Box No. 825, Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sud America. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20263 **Fred C. Meyer**, P. O. Box 129, Tyrone, Pa. U. S. Coins. John D. Meyer.
- 20264 **Weir G. Swanson**, 3009 Wendover Ave., Lincoln, Neb. U. S. General. John J. Gabarron, Elmer G. Nelson.
- 20265 **S. P. Mazzola**, P. O. Box 2011, Salt Lake City, Utah. All nickels and cents. C. J. Zimmerman, Harold Snields.
- 20266 **Thomas F. Staley**, 30 Club Road, Rye, New York, General. David M. Bullowa.
- 20267 **T/Sgt. Lyman H. Goben**, Hq. Sqdn., 375th. A.B. Gp., Donaldson AFB, Greenville, South Carolina. U. S. Coins and Medals. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20268 **Robert A. Dean**, 721-6th Street, Traverse City, Michigan. American Coins. Ben H. Koenig and David M. Bullowa.
- 20269 **Julia F. Blackman**, P. O. Box 346, Traverse City, Michigan. U. S. Coins, Quarters a specialty. Ben H. Koenig and David M. Bullowa.
- 20270 **William M. Noble**, 4719 Magoun Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana. Commemorative Halves. Ralph Jarvis and David Allen.
- 20271 **A. Wayne Rowe**, 12 N. 30th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey. Modern, U. S. and Foreign. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20272 **Warren P. Bowen**, 20 West Main Street, Penns Grove, New Jersey. U. S. General. A. Gordon Cable Jr.
- 20273 **Aaron Mandel**, 7731 Burnham Avenue, Chicago 49, Illinois. U. S. Coins and Bills. S. A. Mandel.
- 20274 **Charles F. Brown**, 1370½ Wentworth, Calumet City, Illinois. American Coins; Medals and Buttons. Lee Hewitt, E. G. Bradfield and T. F. Pokorney.
- 20275 **Pfc. Lowell A. Vaughn** US55140729, Hq. Sp Tps (Disp), EUSAK Main APO 301, c/o P.M. San Francisco, California. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20276 **Pfc. Wallace R. Lee**, US55140684, 25th Evac Hosp. SmbI APO 301, c/o P.M. San Francisco, Calif. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20277 **James C. Risk**, c/o Am. Numismatic Society, B'way and 156 Sts., New York City, N. Y. Orders and Decorations, French and British Coins. Stuart Mosher and M. L. Peterson.
- 20278 **Kendall W. Isaac**, 320 South 2nd West, Bountiful, Utah. Small U.S. Coins. Raymond W. Hooker.
- 20279 **Frederico Martinez**, P. O. Box 333, Monterrey, N.L. Mexico. General. Claudio A. Delgado.
- 20280 **Cephas A. Atkinson**, 206 Avenue F. S.W., Winter Haven, Fla. Coins and Bills of the world, also U.S. Coins and Bills. H. M. Mercer, C. B. Brownell.
- 20281 **Mrs. Dorothy Case**, Box 1123, Wyandotte, Michigan. American Coins. John M. Yarbrough.
- 20282 **L. D. Smith**, 7931 E. Florence, Downey, Calif. U.S. Coins. Joe Block and Anna Block.

- 20283 **E. H. Leaming**, 511 No. Elm Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. U.S. Copper Cents. Randolph T. Smith and Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20284 **J. D. Heuer**, P. O. Box 1009, Durban, Natal, South Africa. Ancient Greek and Roman Imperial Coins and U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20285 **Charles R. Mullin**, 111 Alter Avenue, Staten Island 4, N. Y. U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20286 **Robert Cohn**, 575½ Leonard Street, Brooklyn 22, N. Y. U.S. Proofs and Unc. Michael Granis, H. K. Schwartz and John A. Mullen.
- 20287 **John M. McCabe**, P. O. Box 591, Willmar, Minnesota. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20288 **H. J. Johnson**, 2488 Fair Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. General. F. W. Burton.
- 20289 **Otto C. Frendzel**, 1711 Brinton Avenue, North Braddock, Pa. U.S. Coins. Frank Hartman and Addison Smith.
- 20290 **John E. Cummins**, 5326 Hidalgo, Houston 19, Texas. General. A. L. Durham and Col. Joseph Moss.
- 20291 **Earl William Schulte**, 7816 Harford Road, Baltimore 14, Maryland. General Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20292 **Dr. Stanford Borne**, 32 Mineola Avenue, Valley Stream, L. I., New York. U. S. and Great Britain. Emil Voigt.
- 20293 **Clayton A. Gray**, 3743 Lowell Road, Cleveland Hgts. 21, Ohio. U.S. Coins. Vernon L. Oblisk.
- 20294 **Dr. Ernst A. Schmidt**, 134 Albion Street, Denver 20, Colorado. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20295 **E. Buel**, Lock Box Number Two, Burlington Flats, Otsego County, N. Y. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20296 **Alexander Frank Norris**, Perry, Missouri. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20297 **Kenneth H. Heald**, 208 Thornton Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn. U.S. Coins. Ann E. McNabb, E. R. Anderson, A. T. Wright.
- 20298 **William Porcher Miles**, 218 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12, La. 20th Century Gold. R. Green.
- 20299 **Sid Locketz**, Liberty Garm. Mfg. Company, Minneapolis 1, Minn. U.S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20300 **Wm. S. Morse**, 5405 Pontiac Trail, Pontiac 5, Michigan. U.S. Coins. Harry Bouchard, C. Lee Tubbs.
- 20301 **John S. Tainter**, 121 Blossom Street, Fitchburg, Mass. General. Dr. Frank A. Limpert and Stuart Mosher.
- 20302 **Fred J. Williams**, 612 East 74th Street, Kansas City, Mo. U.S. Gold and Silver Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20303 **Laurence A. Davis**, 113½ West Main Street, Charlottesville, Virginia. General. L. S. Key, James P. Jaebert.
- 20304 **Morris Goldberg**, Bolton Landing, New York. American Coins. Rev. Anselm Broburg.
- 20305 **Walter Menard**, Camperville, Manitoba, Canada. General. Leo Lafore and John Rudy.
- 20306 **Robert R. Johnson**, 1127 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif. General and Gold. Wm. R. James.
- 20307 **W. Thurman Geary**, 463 Anita Drive, Millbrae, Calif. U.S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20308 **Charles W. Lorber**, 530 Hampshire Road, Drexel Hill, Penna. U.S. Coins. Chas. J. Fowler, Wm. H. Myers.

Reinstatements

- 13216 **P. Nilsson**, H002, Hammarstrand, Sweden.
- 15019 **Thomas B. Ross**, 21 Olmstead Place, East Norwalk, Conn.
- 7761 **Charles L. Ragot**, 221 Washington Avenue, Rutherford, New Jersey.

Admitted to Life Membership

By Resolution No. 5, passed unanimously at New York convention and approved by Executive Board.

L.M. 249 **Mrs. Marcella Sheldon**, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

Deceased

- 19390 **W. R. Ellis**, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 15473 **E. V. Krick**, San Francisco, Calif.
- 13986 **Albert F. Wilson**, Angels Camp, Calif.
- 5083 **Dr. Wilbur B. Dexter**, North Olmsted, Ohio.
- 12986 **Alexander Wise**, Brooklyn 29, New York.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

- South Dakota Numismatic Society. Semiannual convention, Huron, S. D. September 6, 1952.
- Iowa Numismatic Association. Fall convention. Davenport, Iowa, September 27, 28, 1952.
- New England Numismatic Association. Boston, Mass. Oct. 11-12, 1952.
- Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association. 5th annual convention. Hotel Allis, Wichita, Kansas. October 18-19, 1952.
- California State Numismatic Association. Fall convention. Oct. 24-26, 1952. Arrowhead Springs Hotel, San Bernardino, Calif.
- Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs and Ohio State Numismatic Association. Joint convention. Mansfield-Leland Hotel, Mansfield, Ohio. Nov. 1-2, 1952.
- Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association. First convention. Nov. 8, 1952.
- National Coin Week. April 17-23, 1953.
- Central States Numismatic Society. May 1-3, 1953. Chicago, Ill.
- Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association. Annual convention. May 16-17, 1953. Lewis and Clark Hotel. Centralia, Wash.
- American Numismatic Association. 62nd annual convention. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. August 22-26, 1953.
- American Numismatic Association. The 1954 convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

- Centro Filatelico y Numismatico de Guayaquil - P. O. Box No. 825, Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America.
- San Fernando Valley Coin Club - Lester M. Wollard, Secretary, 14516 Osborne Street, Van Nuys, Calif.
- San Gabriel Valley Coin Club - I. Newton Sanders, Secretary, 316-B South Date Avenue, Alhambra, Calif.
- Racine Numismatic Society - Albert L. Hall, Secretary, Box 304 Almond Road, Grayslake, Illinois.
- Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs - Robert Campbell, Secy., 565 Garfield Place, Mansfield, Ohio.
- North Penn Stamp and Coin Club - Meets third Tuesday of each month at Quakertown (Pa.) Airport at 8 p.m. John J. Geisner, Secy., Municipal Airport, Quakertown, Pa.
- Fairmount Coin Club - Sidell, Illinois. P. L. Davison, Secy., Fairmount, Ill.

Reports of Club Meetings

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information - and encouragement - to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB - Meeting held July 17, with 20 attending and J. P. Smith presiding.

It was reported that Captain Cockaday's health was gradually improving.

Exhibits:

Mr. Lohrfinck: 24 foreign gold coins.

Mr. Straus: Trade dollars in proof from 1873 to 1883. Proof dollars of 1858, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1893 and 1921. Uncirculated dollars from 1878 to 1904.

- EARL H. PAUL,
Secretary

THE BRONX COIN CLUB - The 227th regular monthly meeting was held on

Wednesday evening, July 23rd at the Concourse Plaza Hotel. President Louis Engel called the small gathering to order at 8:30 p.m. and presided over 12 members and 2 guests.

The President then welcomed the guests and called upon Mr. Rosenbaum, from the Brooklyn Coin Club who expressed his pleasure at being present and gave a brief summary of the coins he collects.

A 30 minute recess was called in order to view the exhibits that were placed and explained by the following:

Mr. Clark: 500 markkaa of Finland to commemorate the XV Olympic games held in Helsinki, piastre of Indo-China

and 1952 South Africa set.

Mr. Engel: U.S. half dollars; 1857 to 1904 Philadelphia mint, 1855 to 1877 S mint, 1839 to 1861 O mint and 1870 to 1877 CC mint. Confederate States half dollar, large cents 1808 to 1816 and 4 fractional currency 2nd series.

Mr. Gallo: 14 large cents 1808 to 1814. Mr. Kortjohn: Various coins of Cochinchina, French Indo-China, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland and French West Africa.

Mr. McMahon: French Colonial Pattern set of 35 pieces in two cases and California gold half dollar.

Mr. Sweyd: Uncut sheet of fractional currency.

Mr. Seeman: Large cents 1808 to 1816. Mr. Stefanelli: Philip II stater, Alexander III the Great stater struck after his death in Lampsakos, Ptolemy II, oedrachm, Frederic II Hohenstaufen Augustals.

Mr. Wagner: 4 colonial Knight badges and 15 French Colonial Service medals.

Prof. Zygmant: 16 bronze coins and 2 gold pagodas of Tipu Sultan, representing all mints listed by Henderson.

Mr. Martin Kortjohn reported progress on the sale of the show cases. The ballot and proxy of the A.N.A. was voted on by the members.

In respect to T. James Clarke, a past president of the A.N.A. who passed away during the month, the members and guests rose in a two minute silent prayer.

— SAUL BELLUS,
Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB — The 229th regular meeting was held on July 2nd, at the Hotel Granada, with Morris Klaif presiding with 37 members and 4 guests present. Messrs. Albert Pollack and Salvatore Sparaco were duly admitted to membership.

Martin Kortjohn, by a unanimous vote was given full authority to handle the show case matter to the best of his ability and the Club will abide with whatever decision he makes.

Douglas Smith reported that complete arrangements have been made by him and his Committees to hold our 20th Anniversary celebration on Oct. 1st, 1952.

A special Committee was appointed, headed by Mr. Irving Mertik, to have a special souvenir for this celebration.

After a short auction, a recess was declared to view the exhibits by the following.

Herman S. Bernstein: 1846 ½ dime in proof, 1851-1873 proof silver 3-cent piece, 8 large cents from 1803 to 1807.

William Donner: 4 small bronzes of Domitian, 1 sekel of Tyro, 1 Sathyrus Coin.

Aaron R. Feldman: Greek currency defeated by the Nazis, 1941-1944, 500 Markkaa of Finland (Olympia).

Arthur E. Fine: 2 Syracuse Decadrachm, Mauretania Drachm, Syracuse Tetradrachm.

Lelgh Futter: Type Set of U. S. Dimes. Oliver Eaton Futter: Set of Commemorative Gold.

Nat E. Heft: Complete set of \$5.00 National Gold Bank Notes.

Rev. F. A. Hutchins: 18 varieties of 1803 cents; complete set of cents 1804 to 1807 complete set of three-cent silver pieces.

Mrs. W. O. Hutt: Mexican Tokens and hacienda tokens, bronze and brass.

W. O. Hutt: 5 coins of Guatemala, small silver coins of Persia, AH733/1332.

R. Gallo: 12 varieties of large cents, 1803 to 1807.

Foster M. Jenkins: Finland silver 500 markkaa commemorating the Olympic Games, 1, 5, 10, 20 Markkaa in Bronze, Austria Proof Marie Theresa Taler.

M. L. Kaplan: 1783 Passau 5 Ducats, 1628 Paris Count Lodron, Ecuador 8 Scudos of 1845, South Peru 8 Scudos 1837, 13 varieties large cents 1803-1807.

T. Kemm: 1st Issue Fractional Currency, including specimens.

Martin Kortjohn: 20 modern Greek coins, book of Greek currency 1941-1944.

Victor J. Melnechuck: Complete set of mercury dimes also 1952 Proof set.

S. J. Melnick: 18 coins in various metals of Guatemala, 19th and 20th century.

Irving Mertik: South Africa 1952 Proof Set.

P. Neufeld: 3 bronze medals early 17th and 18th Century in bronze-gilt.

Vincent A. Nicoletti: 1, 5, 10, 20 Bronze and 500 Markkaa silver of Finland.

C. H. Ryan: A Movada watch in gold case with St. Christopher's medal on each side; Silver Jubilee Medal of the Holy Father.

Max M. Schwartz: Type collection of tokens issued in various kinds of military installations.

Douglas Smith: 1803 large cent, N-1 S-243 D-180 stemless wreath, condition AU-50.

I. Smullyan: Guatemala coins, 1871, 1894, 1895, 1894 and 1925.

S. Sparaco: Crowns of Italy and Naples, 19th Century.

Oscar L. Susskind: Greek, Guernsey and Guatemala coins in many denominations.

Emil Voigt, Sr.: 1632 Crowns of Roman Empire, Tyrol crowns of Leopold (Hog-Mouth).

Emil Voigt, Jr.: Barber ¼-dollar Set, standing Liberty ¼-dollar set.

— NAT E. HEFT,
Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB — The 401st meeting was held June 11th at the Hotel LaSalle with president Harry Boosel presiding. There were 68 members and guests present.

O. C. Firth, Lawrence Malmin and Mrs. Marilyn Malmin were elected to membership.

Application of Louis Dreyfuss was read and referred to the membership committee.

Exhibits were in charge of John Giello and were made by Messrs. Beck, Brown, Burnham, Giello, Hoppe, Kopicki, Salisbury and Smedley.

After a brief intermission a report was made on the Iowa convention. Several members of the club made the trip out there.

Again Mr. Smedley gave an interesting talk, along with the showing of slides.

— E. L. SALISBURY,
Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB — The 402nd meeting was held July 9th in the Chicago Room of the LaSalle Hotel with President Harry Boosel presiding. There were 50 members and guests present.

Applications for membership of Chas. Brown, Thomas Brown and E. S. Boner were read and referred to the membership committee. Louis Dreyfuss was elected to membership.

Exhibits, in charge of John Giello, were made by Messrs. Earl Brown, Dr. Serlin, and John Giello.

Lee Hewitt will be our speaker for the December meeting and promises it will be a very interesting evening.

Col. Curtis proposed the Chicago Coin Club (Winner of Class A) National Coin Club Week Award and the Central Illinois Numismatic Society winner of Class B award have a medal struck to be presented to all of both club members who participated in National Coin Week. Each club to pay one half the expense for striking the coin. A committee will be appointed by Col. Curtis who is to act as chairman. They are to report at our August meeting.

— E. L. SALISBURY,
Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— Meeting held July 11, at the home of Mr. Jungclas with Mr. Lewis presiding and 38 members and guests attending.

The members and guests assembled at the Jungclas home at 6:30 p.m. for an outdoor picnic luncheon. The weather and food were superb, a combination to insure a perfect summer meeting.

The A.N.A. ballot for 1953 officers was voted and the proxy turned over to Sol Kaplan to be used by the C.N.A. members attending the convention.

The "Pot of Gold" was started again with two prizes. The visitors prize won by Mrs. Marcus Brown and the member prize by Walter Broker.

B. J. Lazar presented the numismatic talk. His subject, Portraits of Forgotten Men on Fractional Currency was original and extremely interesting.

A motion was made by Sol Kaplan that the paper be sent to the Papers Committee of the Numismatist for publication or presentation at the convention. Carried.

A.N.A. slides "Commemorative Coins and Medals other than Half Dollars" were shown. The slides are one of the best methods to display the wide scope of numismatic subjects to club members and is one of the best services available to member clubs.

— GEORGE D. PARVIN,
Secretary

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— The 246th meeting of the Columbus Numismatic Society met in the Neil House on July 14th. After a general discussion of displays and a short business session, the meeting was adjourned.

— F. J. BUFFINTON,
Secretary

EVERGREEN COIN CLUB — The fifth regular meeting was called to order by President Hedmark July 17 at 8:30 p.m. at the Borst Park Community House with an attendance of fifteen.

Mrs. D. Dee DeNise was elected to membership.

Mr. Kendrick, program chairman, presented Set 4 of the ANA slides. The lecture was read by Mrs. DeNise. These beautiful reproductions of United States silver coins are highly instructive and were deeply enjoyed by all who saw them.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.

Exhibits:

Mr. Hedmark: Continental Currency and Fugio Dollar and Cent.

Frank Petersen: Eight foreign silver pieces.

Mrs. Petersen: Eighteen foreign decorations and orders.

Jim Todd: 1951 proof set in plastic

holder, two Canadian shin plasters, pewter store card from Philadelphia, 1832 gold souvenir piece of Philadelphia mint.

— HAVEN PETERSEN,
Secretary

INDIANAPOLIS COIN CLUB — 140th meeting held June 25, at the Hotel Washington with 35 attending and L. Ward Hicks in the Chair.

The A.N.A. slides on ancient coins were presented and Carl Shelby was the narrator. Mr. Shelby supplemented his talk with specimens from his own collection which included legionary denarii of Mark Antony, coins of the first five Roman emperors, Biblical coins, aurei of Nero, Claudius and Antoninus Pius, and Republican coins of Brutus and Julius Caesar.

Ray Fiscus gave a talk on Brick Tea Money and presented to the Club a Ming Dynasty note printed on paper manufactured from the bark of the mulberry tree.

— JACK HUTCHISON,
Secretary

INDIANAPOLIS COIN CLUB — The 141st meeting held July 23 with L. Ward Hicks presiding and 33 present.

Exhibits:

David Wilkinson: Types of U.S. coins in all metals. Complete sets of small cents, nickel 3-cent pieces and nickel 5-cent pieces mostly in proof condition.

Richard Froehhoff: Thirty colonial coins including the Castorland in gold, large and small Pine Tree shilling, threepence and sixpence.

L. Ward Hicks: Odd and curious media of exchange including spade and spear money, cowrie shells, ring money, Baluba crosses, et cetera.

Each exhibitor gave a brief explanatory talk on his collection.

A committee was appointed to arrange for participation in the Annual Indianapolis Hobby Show which is to be held this November.

— JACK HUTCHISON,
Secretary

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB — The 141st meeting was held at Sutter's Grove, Allentown, Pa., June 19, with 43 members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by the Pres. H. Worman.

Three members were received in the club and two applications were received for membership.

F. S. Elsenhauer won the door prize of the evening a 1952 proof set.

The annual banquet of the Club will be held in Palmerton, Pa., Oct. 23, at the American Legion Post Home.

H. N. Shepherd, Chairman, Lee and Bossard.

F. Smith acted as auctioneer for the auction that followed.

A Dutch Lunch closed the meeting for the summer and a good time was had by all.

— K. LOBB,
Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — The July and August meetings of the Los Angeles Coin Club took place at 1329 So. Hope Street (Forrester's Hall).

Dr. Gleason L. Archer, Jr., gave a scholarly talk on the subject of the "Hebrew Coinage and the Fall of Jerusalem." Dr. Archer is a master of classic literature and illustrated the talk

with actual letters from coins in his possession showing without doubt that the coins were struck during the second revolt as they were numbered 1, 2, 3 etc.

Exhibits were shown by Joe Block of U. S. coins in holders; by Mr. Koonce of Hessian Orders and medals and by Mr. Miladin of various U. S. coins.

The August meeting did not feature a single speaker but each member was asked to bring and say a few words about his favorite numismatic items. Some items shown were:

Mr. Larson: Ancient and Curious moneys.

Mr. Koonce: Two types of Australian Holey Dollars.

Dr. Archer: A gold Medal for efficiency in Greek.

Mr. Dare: A 1933 half-dollar that was the first he was able to save and which later was found to be listed at \$16.00 (present catalogue).

Mr. McCabe: A mounted collection of large cents in EF condition.

Several others gave short notes regarding their favorite coin and the highlight of the evening was the acceptance of five new members.

Delicious refreshments were served under the guardianship of Mrs. Block at both meetings and each was followed by an auction of about 100 different lots.

— WILLIAM D. KOONCE,
Secretary

MEMPHIS COIN CLUB — Regular monthly meeting was held July 21st at the office of Bob Higgins. 15 members and 1 guest were present.

Lynn Barnard made a motion that we institute Junior Memberships with only \$1.00 per year dues to encourage younger collectors. It was passed unanimously.

Paul Kagin — of Hollinbeck's Stamp & Coin Co. of Des Moines, Iowa gave a talk on collecting and showed some rarities in coins and currency.

The membership voted on the persons we would support in the coming ANA election at New York.

A lively and extensive trading session was held and meeting then adjourned.

— WM. E. GRUENBERG,
Secretary

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— The 214th meeting was called to order at the Red Arrow Club on July 18, 1952 by President Neitzke with 19 members present.

Mr. Collura, chairman of the entertainment committee, reported that the committee had found two places that would be suitable for the club banquet this year.

It was moved and seconded that the Banquet Committee be given authority to set the date, place and menu for the 1952 Banquet, and to add 25 cents to the cost of the tickets for waitress tips. The motion was carried.

Mr. Culver reported that the plans were started for the 1954 C.S.N.S. convention to be held in Milwaukee.

— L. A. McQUINN,
Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB

— The July 1952 meeting was held in the club rooms of the Building Trades Employers Association on Friday, July 11, President Kortjohn presiding.

Among those present were Edward Rice, who was welcomed as a visitor and Joseph Maley to whom the president gave a special greeting on this his last meeting as a resident member of the

club. He is moving next week to Alexandria, Virginia. President Kortjohn reported on the status of the showcases advising that he had consulted Fred Boyd who had requested that the two cases belonging to the New York Numismatic Club be sent to him. Therefore, the club has no claim whatsoever in any of the cases that are to be sold by the local coin clubs.

It was announced that any members wishing to make an exhibit at the coming convention of the American Numismatic Association could do so on making an application to a member of the exhibit committee. Mr. Arthur gave a report of the publication committee which was supplemented by Mr. Maley who strenuously disagreed with the practice of the U. S. Treasury Department in issuing commemorative coins of the type authorized for the George Washington Carver Memorial Commission. He has written to the Assistant Director of the Mint and intends to continue his complaints to them.

Exhibits were made as follows:

J. W. Arthur: Guerrilla Money used by U. S. Armed Forces in Philippine Islands during World War II in denominations of 5 centavos, 20 centavos, 50 centavos, 2 Pesos and 5 Pesos. 1849 Gold Dollar, 1872 Cal. Gold $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar with Washington's Portrait.

Bradford Babbitt: 4 Real piece of Spain of Philip II dated 1589.

W. C. Blaisdell: Collection of World War II Occupation Currency Uncirculated double eagles, 1908 with motto, 1906s and 1922s, Gold dollars of 1875 in proof and 1854-D uncirculated.

Dr. Julian Blanchard: Specimens of United States currency with die proofs of the vignettes used thereon.

J. R. Francis: Canadian Hardware Merchant's tokens B882, C335; B884, C338; B890, C341; B892, C358; B561; B565; U. S. Hardware Merchant token Low 84.

Mrs. Damia Francis: Merchant's cards and politicals of the hard times period not listed by Low.

Oliver Eaton Futter: 1776 N.Y. 4 shilling note, 1776 N.J. 12 shilling note, 1779 South Carolina \$90.00 note, 1780 New Hampshire \$2.00 note, 1776 Conn. 2 shillings and 6 pence note, 1777 Conn. 2 pence note, 1777 Conn. 40 shillings note, 1780 Rhode Island \$2.00 note, 1776 Delaware 5 shilling note, 1776 $\frac{1}{2}$ Continental dollar note.

R. Gallo: Large cent of 1798 C43, 1586 — Scudo d'Oro of Ancona, Sixtus V.

Ted Kemm: Allied Military Currency of World War II.

M. Kortjohn: Seven gold dollars, Allied Military Currency of Italy, France, Germany, Austria.

L. Kusterer: U.S. Gold Dollar 1849 with die crack across the reverse, Henry Christophe of Haiti 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols of 1809, 15 Sols of 1808.

Jos. F. Maley: U. S. 1899 Proof Set.

Thos. F. Morris: \$20.00 Legal Tender Note Series 1869 — Large Seal, \$1.00 Legal Tender Note Series 1874 Large Seal Allison & Spinner; \$5.00 Legal Tender Note Series 1878 Large Seal Allison & Gilfillan; \$5.00 Treasury Note 1890 Large Brown Seal Rosecrans Huston; 3 medals John C. Fremont, Charles Dickens and Motier de La Fayette issued by the Circle of Friends of the Medallion in Manhattan 1911-13.

Andrew P. Rasmussen: 5 varieties of Irish Republic notes of 1860's issued in the U. S. to finance a rebellion from British rule.

E. A. Rice: Gold Badges of Daughters of the Cincinnati, Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and Daughters of Holland Dames, all inscribed. Brass shell of F. D. Roosevelt Mint inaugural medal also Brass shell of Benj. Franklin in French.

Oscar G. Schilke: a 5 Baiocci piece of Pius IX, dated 1849, Red Unc.

I. Smullyan: 1 medal.
— BRADFORD BABBITT,
Secretary pro tem

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — The 168th regular meeting was held at the Brea Womans Clubhouse on May 28th, with President C. Glenn Curtis presiding over an attendance of 75 members and guests.

Following a short business session the Secretary reported that the club now had an active membership of 162 paid-up members. Five new members were admitted to membership at this time. A goal of 200 paid-up members for 1952 was announced by President Curtis.

Program Chairman Haldiman announced a list of future programs and then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Verner G. Rich, who chose as his topic the subject of "Gold". He first reviewed the role that gold has played in the past centuries of world civilization and then discussed its status in the present world situation. Gold, he emphasized, is the best standard of value that has ever been devised. Without gold as a standard of value the world monetary system is in a state of uncertainty and confusion, resulting in debasement and inflation which ultimately lead to economic disaster. The only solution for stabilizing money is a return to the gold standard. Managed money, he pointed out, functions off center. Gold is a necessary balance wheel and there is no substitute for it. Many countries are now in the process of returning to the Gold Standard. No doubt the United States of America must sooner or later do likewise.

— HERB BERGEN,
Secretary

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — The 169th regular meeting was held June 25th, at the Brea Womans Clubhouse with President Dr. C. Glenn presiding over an attendance of 92 members and guests.

The sudden and unexpected death of Paul Roman of Pomona was announced by Stewart Bingham. Mr. Roman was a long-time member of the club and one of its most faithful supporters. He will be greatly missed and his passing will be a distinct loss to all numismatists who knew him.

Joe Steele also announced the recent death of Ernest R. Johnson of Santa Ana. Ernie was another member of long standing in this club and was considered one of its strong boosters. He was nationally known as a scout for the Boston Red Sox baseball club, at one time having participated as a world series player for the New York Yankee team.

President Curtis presented Major Edwin J. Istvan of the U. S. Air Force who had just returned with Mrs. Istvan from a three year tour of duty in the Far East and Japan. Major Istvan, assisted by Mrs. Istvan, showed several long colored motion picture reels taken by him in the Orient and gave a most interesting talk on conditions in Japan and other Far East points, including Formosa, Korea, Guam, Hong Kong, and

Iwo Jima. He pictured Japan as a land of great contrasts, part of it very modern and part of it very crude and primitive. Mrs. Istvan displayed Japanese gowns and gave an account of living conditions under the military occupation of Japan. Major Istvan also described the monetary conditions under the occupation, displaying a set of scrip used by members of the armed forces as a medium of exchange. Dr. Rich and Eugene Johnston had on display ancient and modern Japanese coins and medals which fitted the occasion.

— HERB BERGEN,
Secretary

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Regular meeting held July 14, at the Benson Hotel with 21 in attendance and Mr. Fox presiding.

Letter was read confirming our corporate membership in the South Australia Numismatic Society.

President Fox read an article from a local paper concerning a check which was brought in to the U. S. National Bank for deposit by the local distributor for Superior Ambulances. The check for \$39,007.00 was given to him by the Madras Volunteer Fire Dept. in payment for a new ambulance. The names and the amount were engraved in gold on the face of a cowhide leather check which was about 4 by 10 inches in size. The endorsement was also engraved in gold on the back of the check to go along with the gag.

Displays:

Wade B. Patterson: Type set of large cents, type set of dimes, half dimes, and 20 cent pieces.

Leo Juodeika: Half dollars of the world, dollar size copper coins of the world.

Felix Baranovich: Uncirculated 1870 C. C. silver dollar.

S. L. Burnaugh: 1855 half with arrows, 1825 quarter over 23, 1872 dollar, Masonic emblem with Chinese writings.

George Booth: Unc. set of Indian head 2½ dollar gold pieces, commemorative half dollars, five different types of unc. large cents, unc. early English coins, Barber halves.

— ETHEL M. FOX,
Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 436th meeting was held in the Palace Hotel on Wednesday evening, June 25th with 31 members and four guests in attendance. Vice President David Redfield presided.

The principal exhibit of the evening was the display of over thirty gold Chinese coins and presentation pieces from the collection of Allen Gokson, with a talk by H. F. Bowker on their historical backgrounds and numismatic significance. As all of the dollar-sized gold pieces were in the category of presentation pieces struck in gold from dies intended for striking silver dollars, and in order that both sides should be shown, he supplemented the display of gold pieces by corresponding silver pieces from his collection.

George Ruge spoke on some of the current operations of the San Francisco mint, of which he is superintendent of the coining operations.

Coin displays:

Ken P. Allen: U.S. \$10 gold piece of 1801. \$2.50 gold piece of 1839 Charlotte mint, only date in which the mint mark appears on the obverse.

Clifford Bloom: Double guinea of

George II of England dated 1739 and Guinea of George III of 1785.

H. F. Bowker: Ten Chinese silver dollars, Chinese communist postage stamp of 1951 showing what is purportedly a Tai Ping coin, but which is actually an amulet which simulates a coin. One silver and six brass coins of the Tai Pings.

Edward Fogler: Complete proof sets from 1936 to 1952.

Roy Hill: Pictures from contemporary illustrated magazines regarding the establishment of the San Francisco Mint.

A. G. K. Jakobsen: Specimen of the 1787 "Aucteri Plebis" cent together with a book of M. W. Dickson's published in 1859, describing and figuring this piece which is not listed by Yeoman or W. Raymond.

Kurt Loret: Four ancient Roman coins illustrative of an article entitled "When solar worship went numismatic."

John Ohls: Twelve Chinese Commemorative dollars of the Republic 1912-1924. Ten cash piece commemorating the suppression of rebellion in Chinese Turkestan in 1828.

Bernard O'Hea: French Morocco gold assay bar. Austria 100 and 20 Kronen of 1923 and 100 schillings Madonna design.

E. A. Parker: Eight so-called dollars in silver and copper.

D. A. Redfield: Silver 5 pesos "Hidalgo" of Mexico, Crown of South Africa and "Widows Mite."

G. Ruge: Large group of photographs of the machinery and coining operations of the San Francisco mint.

Mr. Gokson: Large collection of Chinese gold and silver coins.

— EDWARD FOGLER,
Secretary

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB — The 205th regular meeting was held July 15th in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, with President Ferris in the chair and 28 members and guests attending.

Certificates for National Coin Week participation were distributed by Howard F. Street.

Two post cards from Gorgas Bechtel, now touring Europe and the Scandinavian countries, were read.

It was agreed on motion that a letter be sent to the Columbian Numismatic Society of Southern New Jersey, congratulating them on winning third place for their efforts during National Coin Week in Class B clubs and for placing third among all clubs for securing new A.N.A. members.

Ernst Kraus, director of Gimbel's Phila. Coin Mart, spoke to us about the care and preservation of coins.

The exhibits follow:

Wm. H. Heisler — a piece of Bryan Money.

Julius Windner — three medals of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia including R. E. Peary, U.S.N., for the discovery of the North Pole in 1906; Elisha Kent medal for eminent geographical research, and a medal for Henry G. Bryant for distinguished services in geography.

— ARTHUR SIPE,
Secretary

ROCHESTER JUNIOR NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — This group was organized in September, 1947, by Edward Meinhardt who has attended all the meetings and acts as our director. He is also director of the National Junior Committee.

Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month at the Rochester Museum. The program follows parliamentary procedure and is followed by two ten-minute talks by members on various types of coins augmented by projected slides of the coins.

Arrangement for displays, exhibits and obtaining coin holders and also encourage interest. A special display case given to the Juniors by the Museum for monthly exhibits of the members has promoted pride in ownership and has served to acquaint others of the diversification of interests in coins and money.

The four best papers read to members each year receive a special award. The award winner speaks at church and civic group meetings.

One of the former presidents, Bruce Gibbs a sophomore at Syracuse University has organized a senior group, known as the Syracuse Numismatic Association and they now have a membership of better than thirty members.

The return from service and college to Rochester of former Jr. members will certainly set a high standard for Rochester Senior group and add to their prestige.

The need of like groups is prevalent in each city and town, boys who want to study the history and background of money — to learn and have a hobby with boys of like age and interests, under proper guidance will give a hobby that can be carried through manhood. The cost is small and the results are lasting.

— MICHAEL JUDD,
Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — The 49th meeting held July 17, at the Chamber of Commerce Building with 20 present and Bland Haydon presiding.

More was discussed about the coming convention of the California State Numismatic Association for which we are the sponsors. This is to be at the Arrowhead Springs Hotel October the 26th and 27th.

The entertainment of the evening was the second half of the ancient coin slides from the A.N.A. slide committee headed by Glen Smedley. These were color slides and not impressions. They are really beautiful. The information that comes with the slides is complete and will give the advanced collector of ancient coins a few more details he did not know. Viewing these you can not help but wish the modern mints did not have to worry about wear, stacking and crevices and could produce coins of the artistic caliber of these ancient ones.

— BRYAN BURKE, JR.,
Recording Secretary

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The July 7th meeting which had an attendance of 22, was held in the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Russell presided and approved of the recordings presented by the ebullient secretary Eldridge G. Jones. Mr. Jones apologized for his verbosity and promised to trim his literary output.

President Russell introduced James Risk as the speaker of the evening on the feature topic "Military Orders and Decorations." Mr. Risk, formerly with the State Department, is considered an authority on this portion of numismatics,

being the author of a book on the subject published by the American Numismatic Society. Mr. Risk brought some beautiful exhibits of medals, decorations, magazine articles with photographs to assist him in the presentation of his lecture. We enjoyed his many personal and human interest stories in connection with his hobby as well as the education derived from his explanations of the various items on display. In the informal discussion that followed the lecture he brought out the interesting fact that these medals and decorations are seldom appropriately acquired until after the death of the owner and settlement of the estate. He further stated that he did not approve the current manufacturing of cheap imitations now being worn as costume jewelry.

The President thanked Mr. Risk for his most interesting and informative presentation of the subject, which is a part of numismatics not recently discussed in the Society. This topic is in keeping with the President's general policy of presenting various speakers to the Society to bring the many different portions of collecting associated with numismatics other than coins.

— ELDRIDGE G. JONES,
Secretary

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The August 4th meeting was called to order by E. Ward Russell with 33 attending.

President Russell called upon Roger Cohen for a report on the visit made by Mr. Cohen, B. M. Douglas and Mr. Russell to the Maryland Numismatic Society in Baltimore on July 24. Mr. Cohen gave an interesting account of their visit with the new group which had 30 present for the meeting. Our President extended the Society's fraternal greetings and invited the members to visit with us as soon as they found it possible, and it is hoped that we may entertain the Society as a whole at some future date.

President Russell introduced R. G. McCabe as the "old college professor" who conducted an interesting coin quiz of 10 questions. Some "students" challenged Prof. McCabe on some of the answers; however after tossing a coin to decide between two who had the highest points, Mr. Leachman lucked out with the Vatican set of coins as the winner.

Secretary Jones announced that he had read in one of the local newspapers that Bedford Penn's father had died, and that he would express the sympathy of the Society.

President Russell introduced the speaker of the evening M. L. Peterson of the Historical Department of The Smithsonian Institution, who actually needs no introduction to members of his own Society. Mr. Peterson's topic "Let's Broaden Our Numismatic Outlook" challenged us to come out of our narrow groove of collecting. He delivered a most interesting lecture in his own familiar style calling our attention to other fields of endeavor in numismatics as the following: Artistic medals, military orders and decorations, of knight-hoods, political tokens, merchants tokens and cards, odd and curious monies, paper money and jetons. Price contrasts were drawn between acquiring some of these items and what is paid for some U. S. coins; with his conclusion that more could be owned and wider interests financed than by investing so

much in some U. S. coins. He seriously endeavored to arouse our interests in foreign coins, claiming that too narrow collecting would not broaden our numismatic outlook or add to our numismatic knowledge.

At the conclusion of his lecture the President noted that "Pete," who is also a Past-President, gave us something to think about; and admitted that he had been responsible in interesting him in Swiss coins. As usual, "Pete" did his reputation as a lecturer no harm, and all thought it was very informative as well as just plain good!!!!

— ELDRIDGE G. JONES,
Secretary

WESTCHESTER COIN CLUB — The 215th meeting was called to order by President Kenneth Marsden at 8:20 p.m. on June 17, in the New Rochelle Y.M.C.A.

Len Barcus pointed out that there was a die crack on the 1952 Philadelphia quarters distributed at the April meeting. He has found more than one variety of this crack on other 1952 quarters.

Final plans were discussed for the banquet to be held at Birch Brook Inn, Bronxville.

Topic for the exhibits was "Married Couples on Coins." Exhibits were as follows:

William Light: two inch Silver Medal showing bride kneeling before altar while groom places ring upon her finger.

Chester Olmstead: uncirculated set of 1952 Canadian Coins.

Bill Pearson: Half dollars 1819, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1833, and 1835; Austria taler 1698 with Leopold "the Hogmouth" in uncirculated condition.

Ernest Weidhaas: medals from Great Britain showing Victoria and Albert, George V and Mary, and George VI and Elizabeth.

— L. F. BARCUS,
Secretary

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB — The August meeting was held at the Central Y.M.C.A., Cumberland, Maryland at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 6.

In addition to transacting the usual Club business, we showed two sets of the A.N.A. Slides — one set showing Commemorative Half Dollars and the other set showing Commemorative Medals and Gold Coins.

Our members enjoyed these slides very, very much.

— G. H. HETZEL,
Secretary

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 377th meeting held July 9, at the Carter Hotel with 30 attending and John Gregor presiding.

Nathan Gold was elected a member.

President Gregor announced that an important Club auction would be held October 12, and urged members to consign lots.

Exhibits:

Mr. McNamara: English tokens of the 20th century.

Mr. Bell: Confederate notes.

Mr. Sawicki: Gold coins of Poland.

Mr. Hahlen: Freak coins.

Dr. Sargis: In connection with his talk "St. George and the Dragon," Dr. Sargis exhibited coins and notes bearing that design. He also exhibited silver coins of Formosa and Yunnan.

— W. M. JACKA,
Secretary

Back from a vacation and
am here in New York attending the
A.N.A. Convention.

. . . more later about some
important purchases.

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1900 Wash-Lafayette (\$11.00)	14.50	1937 Antietam (\$9.00)	12.00
1915 Pan. Pac. Exp.	20.00	1937 Roanoke Island (\$3.50)	4.50
1918 Lincoln (\$2.25)	Wanted	1938 New Rochelle (\$6.50)	8.00
1920 Maine (\$4.25)	5.50	1934 Texas (\$1.50)	2.50
1920 Pilgrim	2.00	1935 Texas set (\$5.00)	7.00
1921 Pilgrim T.	5.25	1936 Texas set (\$5.00)	6.75
1921 Ala. Plain (\$9.00)	11.50	1937 Texas set	7.75
1921 Ala. 2x2	13.50	1938 Texas set	27.50
1921 Mo. Plain T.	30.00	1934 Boone (\$2.25)	3.25
1921 Mo. 2x4 (\$27.50)	33.00	1935 Boone set without sm. '34	11.00
1922 Grant Pl. (\$2.75)	Wanted	1935-P Boone with sm. '34 T.	2.75
1922 Grant * Die defect at chin and tie variety	Wanted	1935 With sm '34 D-S (\$55.00)	Wanted
1923 Monroe T.	3.75	1936 Boone set (\$8.00)	11.00
1924 Huguenot-Walloon T.	4.75	1936-P Boone	2.75
1925 Stone Mt. (\$1.25)	1.75	1937-P Boone	2.50
1925 Calif. Dia. Jub. (\$4.50)	5.75	1937-D-S Boone. Rare pair (\$47.50)	55.00
1925 Lex-Concord (\$2.50)	3.50	1938 Boone set (\$57.50)	Wanted
1925 Ft. Vancouver (\$13.50)	16.50	1935-P Ark. \$2.50, set (\$7.50)	10.00
1925 Norse Thin (Medal)	7.50	1936 Ark. set (\$4.50)	6.25
1925 Norse Thick (Medal)	2.50	1937 Ark. set	11.50
1926 Sesqui Centennial (\$2.75)	3.75	1938 Ark. set (\$17.00)	20.00
1927 Bennington (\$5.50)	7.50	1939 Ark. set (\$52.50)	62.50
1928 Hawaii. Capt. Cook (\$32.00)	36.50	1926 Oregon P or S (S for P) T.	2.50
1934 Maryland (\$3.50) T.	4.50	1928 Oregon T.	4.00
1935 Conn. (\$8.00)	10.00	1933-D Oregon (\$4.50)	5.75
1935 Hudson (\$14.50)	17.00	1934-D Oregon (\$2.75)	3.75
1935 Spanish Trail (\$11.00)	13.50	1936-P Oregon \$2.50 S.	5.50
1935-S San Diego T.	3.00	1937-D Oregon	2.50
1936-D San Diego (\$2.25)	3.25	1938 Oregon set	11.00
1936 Albany T.	7.00	1939 Oregon set (\$25.00)	30.00
1936 Oakland Bay Bridge (\$3.25) T.	4.25	1946 Iowa (\$4.00)	5.00
1936 Bridgeport (\$2.25)	2.85	1946 B.T. Washington set T.	3.75
1936 Cincinnati set (\$24.00)	Wanted	1947 B.T. Washington set T.	5.25
1936 Cleveland (\$1.25)	1.75	1948 B.T. Washington set T.	8.50
1936 Columbia S.C. set (\$9.00)	12.00	1949 B.T. Washington set T.	9.00
1936 Delaware (\$3.50)	4.50	1950 B.T. Washington set T.	9.00
1936 Elgin (\$3.00)	4.00	1951 B.T. Washington set T.	10.00
1936 Gettysburg (\$4.50)	5.50	1951 Carver set T.	10.00
1936 Long Island (\$1.50)	2.50	1952 Carver set T.	10.00
1936 Lynchburg (\$4.50) T.	5.50		
1936 Norfolk (\$5.25)	6.50		
1936 Rhode Island Set	Wanted		
1936 Ark-Robinson	2.75		

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1903 McKinley (\$12.50)	16.00	1917 McKinley (\$12.00)	15.00
1904 Lewis & Clark (\$52.50)	62.50	1922 Grant Pl. (\$24.50)	29.50
1905 Lewis & Clark (\$47.50)	57.50	1922 Grant Star (\$19.50) T.	24.50
1915 Pan. Pac. Exp. T.	9.75	1926 Sesqui Centennial (\$9.25)	11.75
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1883 1¢ Brill. proof	5.00
1881 3¢ Nickel, brill. proof	4.00
1883 3¢ Nickel, brill. proof	5.00
1883 5¢ Shield, brill. proof	5.00
1883 5¢ Liberty, no CENTS proof ..	4.00
1881 5¢ Shield, brill. proof	9.00
1875 20¢ Pc., S. Mint, unc.	8.00
1875 20¢ Pc., brill. proof	16.50
1876 20¢ Pc., brill. proof	18.00
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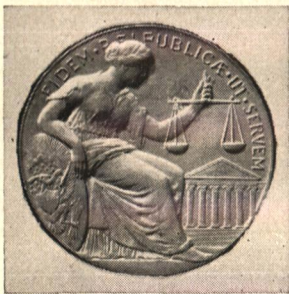
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1880 Brilliant proof	4.50
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1825 Brill. uncirculated	4.00
1840 Date re-engraved. Ex. fine ...	11.00
1840-O Almost uncirculated	6.00
1846-O Sm. date, uncirculated ...	6.75
1854-O 8 and 5 re-engraved. Al- most uncirculated	6.00
1855-O Date re-engraved. Ex.F. ...	6.00
1874-S Almost uncirculated	12.00
1898 Brill. uncirculated	4.00
1900 Brill. uncirculated	4.00

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1840 FIRST YEAR OF TYPE. Fine.	10.00
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1844 Fine	9.00
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1847 Almost uncirculated	13.50
1849 Almost uncirculated	15.00
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1859-O Very fine	7.50
1860-O Very fine	8.50
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1868 Fine	7.50
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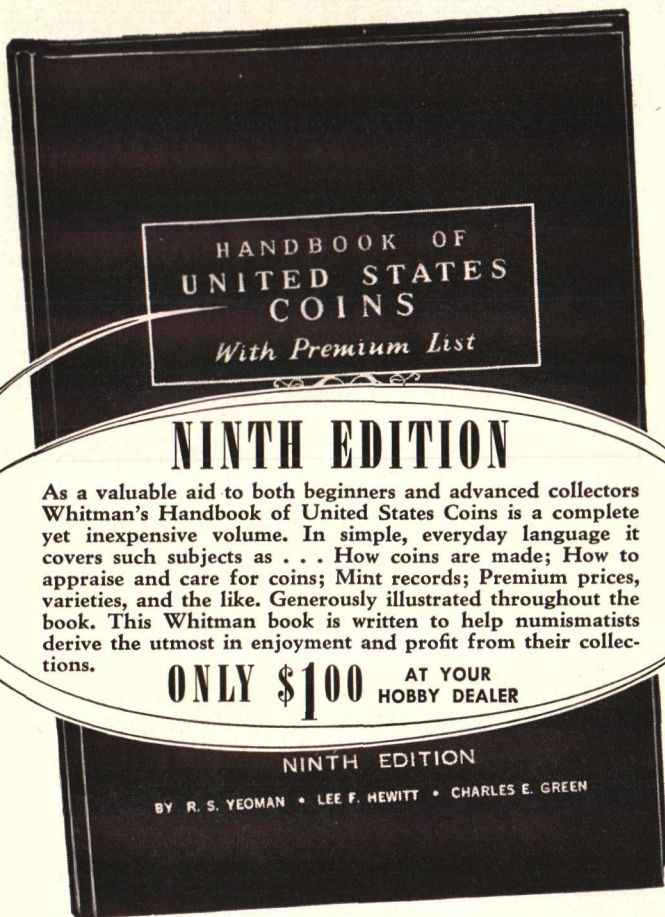
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5772	Johann Georg II 1656-1680. Taler 1658 comm. the Vicariat. Elector mounted to right. Rev. Inscription. Tentzel 53,II. Dassdorf 837. Very fine	5.00
5773	Taler 1665. Bust right. Rev. Arms. Engelhart 894. Very fine	5.00
5774	Johann Georg IV 1691-1694. Taler 1694 comm. his death. Bust within triple legend to right. Rev. Inscription. Tentzel 72,I. Very fine	10.00
5775	Friedrich August I 1694-1733. Taler Klippe 1697 comm. the Hercules Shooting Festival during the Carnival. Monogram. Rev. Hercules on clouds. Extr.fine	10.00
5776	Friedrich August III 1763-1806. Ducat 1789 struck at Dresden. Bust right. Rev. Crowned oval shield. Baumgarten 972. Uncirculated	15.00
5777	Friedrich August I 1806-1827. Taler 1827. Bust right. Rev. Cr. Arms. Dav.861.	2.50
5778	SCHWARZBURG. Gunther, Anton Heinrich, Carl Gunther, Johann Gunther, Christian Gunther, Ludwig Gunther and Albert Gunther 1599-1618. Beggar Taler 1605. Arms. St. Martin on horseback and the beggar. Fischer 181. Fine	12.50
5779	Beggar Taler 1606. Similar to the preceding. Fischer 182. Very fine ..	15.00
5780	Beggar Taler 1607. 2 wild men supporting arms. Rev. St. Martin mounted and the beggar. Fischer 184. Fine	12.00
5781	Half Beggar Taler 1606. Similar to the preceding. Fischer 189. Fine and scarce	10.00
5782	COLOGNE. Taler 1699. City shield supported by lion and griffon. Rev. Imperial eagle between date. Noss 550. Cat. Schulthess 6854. Fine	10.00
5783	Show Taler 1928 comm. the 7th Centenary of the erection of the Cologne Cathedral. Gerhard von Rile with blueprint. Rev. The Cathedral. Extr.fine	3.00
5784	ERFURT. Taler 1617. Arms, date below. Rev. Wild man and wild woman supporting city arms. Leitzmann 488 with "Erfford." Fine	12.00
5785	Taler 1617. Similar to the preceding but "Erffordensis." Leitzmann 483. Fine	12.00
5786	HALL (City in Swabia). Taler 1746. The 3 city shields. Rev. Bust of Emperor Francis I to right. Binder 64. Cat. Schulthess 6975. Extr.fine ..	8.00
5787	HAMBURG. Taler 1730 comm. the 2nd Centennial of the Augsburg Confession. City arms. Rev. Double eagle. Gaedechens 524. Madai 2247. Very fine	6.00
5788	LUBECK. Taler 1568. St. John with city shield in front of himself. Rev. Cr. double eagle. Behrens 101. Very fine	6.50
5789	Taler 1730 comm. the 2nd Centenary of the Augsburg Confession. Religio with cross and Bible standing, facing. Rev. Cr. double eagle. Schnobel 140,5. Extr.f.	8.00

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CW 1 — p. 7

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(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



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GOLD

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CW 1 — p. 15

Uncirculated



Austria

GOLD

100 Corona

1914 72.00

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CW 2 — p. 15



Austria

GOLD

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1923-24 90.00

CW 1 — p. 17

Proof



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GOLD

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CW 1 — p. 134

Uncirculated



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GOLD

100 Korona

1907-08 90.00

CW 2 — p. 134

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October 11-12

Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association at Wichita, Kans.
October 18-19

California State Numismatic Association at San Bernardino
October 24-26

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January	61,432.30	June	60,419.40

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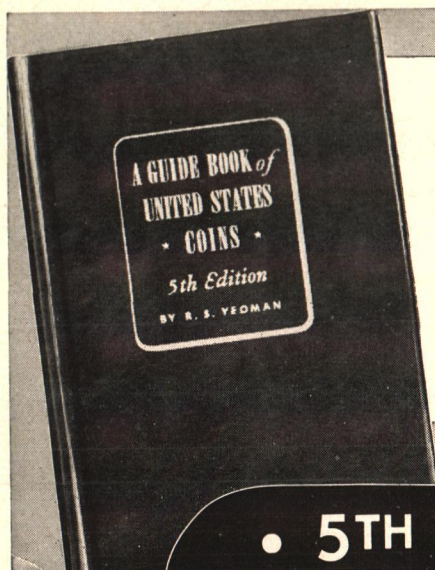
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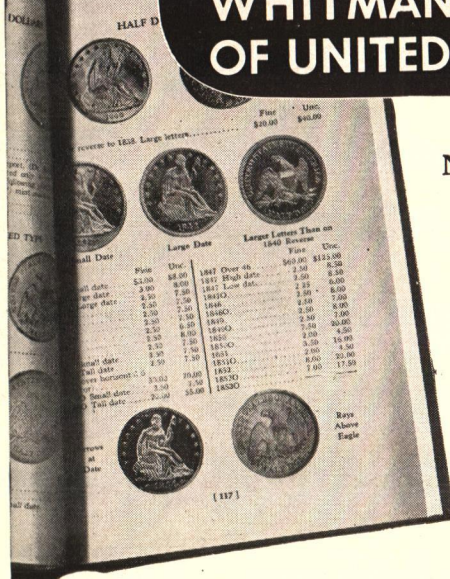
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1854 Round. No inscript. within wreath. 11 stars. Rare.Brill.proof. Lee #22	9.50	
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Austria		
1892 8 Florin 20 Francs Brill.proof	15.50	
1896 10 Cor. Unc.	8.50	
1915 100 Corona. Brill.proof	72.00	
1915 4 Ducats. Larger than \$20. but thin. Brill.proof	42.00	
1915 20 Corona. Brill.proof	14.50	
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Colombia		
1761 Pn. 2 Scudos Ferd.VI A.U.	29.00	
1825 Bogota. Peso JF A.U.	9.00	
1826 Bogota. Peso JF A.U.	9.00	
1842 B. Peso unc.	8.00	
1846 PN Popayan UE after Popayan, scarce. 2 Pesos. A.U.	10.50	

Costa Rica		
1849 CR. Escudo JB Unc.	13.50	
1849 CR. Escudo c/s for Costa Rica Lion with inscript. Rare. Last year. X.F.	25.00	
1854 CR. Liberty standing Dollar. Brill. unc.	7.50	

England		
(1327-77) ¼ Noble. Edward III. A.U. .	19.00	
(1485-1509) Half Angel. Henry VII. MM Pheon. Diam.\$3 but thinner. Brooke GP5. Rare. Unc.	35.00	
(1625-49) Tower mint. Quarter Unite or British Crown. Type LA. MM plume. Unusually fine. A.U.	30.00	
(1625-49) Gold crown. Chas. I. MM Lis. V.F.	22.50	
1810 ½ Guinea. Geo. III. Br.unc.	12.50	
1813 Military Guinea. To pay the sol- diers. Fifth head. Very rare. Unc.	46.50	
(1390-1406) Scotland. Robert III. ½ Lion. Heavy coinage. Obv. Shield. Rev. Long double cross to edge of coin. Very rare. A.U.	37.25	
(1406-37) Scotland. Demy. James I. Obv. MM crown. Unicorn in square shield. Rev. St. Andrews cross in center, decorated quarterfoils around. Brill.unc.	31.25	
(1460-88) Scotland. James III. 1 Uni- corn. MM Lis. Obv. Unicorn. Rev. Floriote cross. A.U.	37.50	
(1488-1514) Scotland. Half Unicorn. James IV. Legend D I S I P T. Rare. A.U.	39.50	
(1514-42) Scotland. Ecu or Crown. James V. 2nd coinage. Obv.MM wavy star. Rev. crown. Very rare. Ex Ryan coll. Unc.	32.00	

France		
1851 A. 20 Fr. Female head. A.U.	\$13.50	
1852 A. 20 Fr. Napoleon A.U.	13.50	
1856 A. 20 Fr. Napoleon X.F.	12.50	
1860 HB. 20 Fr. Napoleon Extremely F.	12.50	
1876 A. 20 Fr. Recording Angel and Rooster. Brill.unc.	17.00	
1876 A. 20 Fr. or \$4. size. Angel and rooster. Sm.scratch. Rev. A.U.	9.50	
1896 A. 20 Fr. Recording Angel and rooster. A.U.	12.50	
1899 10 Fr. Unc.proof.surf.	10.00	
1907 20 Fr. Brill.unc. Full mint frost ..	12.50	

Germany		
1888 A. Prussia. 20 Marks. Frederick. Bril.Unc.	15.50	
1896 Prussia. 10 Marks A.U. Wilh.II ..	7.50	

Mexico		
1906 Mo 5 Peso. Hidalgo. Brill.unc. ..	8.00	
1918 2½ Pesos. A.U.	4.90	
1919 2 Pesos X.F.	3.65	
1920 5 Pesos Brill.unc. Mint luster. Rare cond.	9.00	
1920 2½ Peso Unc.	4.90	
1920 2 Pesos Unc.	3.60	
1920 Dos Pesos A.U.	2.90	
1944 Dos Pesos Brill.unc.	3.25	
1945 2 Pesos Brill.unc.	3.00	
1946 2 Pesos Brill.unc.	3.25	

Netherlands		
1875 10 G. Brill.unc. Willem	14.50	
1876 10 G. Willem. Brill.unc.	14.50	
1876 10 G. Obv. polished smooth. Beauti- fully engraved: S to R 10-1-31.Br. unc.	6.50	
1912 10 G. Wilhelmina. Brill.unc.	13.50	
1912 10 Guilders. Wilhelmina. Mat proof	30.00	
1913 10 G. Wire ed. Rev. Brill.unc.	13.50	
1925 10 G. Brill.unc.	13.50	

Newfoundland \$2.00 Gold		
1882 H Unc.	16.50	
1885 Unc.	16.50	
1888 Unc.	15.00	

Nuremberg		
1700 Square ½ Ducat X.F.	10.00	

Persia		
1904 2 Tomans. Lion on obv. Inscrip- tions \$5. size. Rays and crown above lion. Brill.unc.gem	24.00	

Peru		
1833 Lima. Peso. Or dollar. Llama, Tree and Cornucopia. Unc. Like proof ..	10.00	

Philippines		
1865 Peso. V.F.	6.50	

Poland		
1683 Dansig Arms. John III. Double Ducat. Brill.unc.	35.00	

Portugal		
1714 1000 Reis John V. V.F.	12.50	
1723 400- Reis. John V. Very scarce. V.F.	8.75	
1733 400 Reis John V. V.F.	8.75	

Salvador		
1925 20 Colons. Comm. 4th Centennial. Ext.rare. Only 100 struck. Wire edge. Rev. Brill.unc.	130.00	

Spain		
1759 M ½ Scudo Ferd. VI. Unc.	9.50	
1817 M ½ Scudo Ferd. VII. A.U.	7.00	
1817 M ½ Scudo Ferd. VII X.F.	6.50	
1818 ½ Scudo. Brill. unc.	8.50	

Switzerland		
1900 20 Fr. Brill.unc.	14.50	
1915 10 Francs Unc.	8.50	

Tunis		
1891 A Ali Mudat Bey 10 Francs X.F. .	10.00	

Turkey		
1808-1839 Mahmud II ½ Knayriyeh Altunu or ½ Sequin Constantinople mint	7.75	

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LINCOLN CENTS

	VG.	F.	VF.
1909-S VDB	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00
1909-S, 1931-S	.75	1.00	1.25
1910-S, 11-S, 12-S	.15	.25	.40
1911-D, 12-D, 13-D	.15	.30	.60
1913-S, 14-S, 15-S	.15	.30	.60
1914-D	3.25	5.00	8.50
1921-S, 23-S, 24-S	.10	.30	.60
1922-D	.15	.25	.45
1924-D	.30	.50	1.00
1926-S, 31-D, 33-D	.10	.15	.30
All others	.05	.15	.25

LIBERTY NICKELS

	G.	VG.	F.	VF.
1883 NC	\$.10	\$.15	\$.25	
83-C, 84, 87, 88, 94	.40	.75	1.25	2.25
1885	6.50	8.95	12.95	16.95
1886 Fr. 1.25	2.00	3.00	4.95	6.75
1889 Through 1900	.25	.40	.75	1.00
1901 Through 1912	.15	.25	.50	
1912-D	.20	.50	1.00	
1912-S	1.50	2.50	4.50	7.50

BUFFALO NICKELS

	G.	VG.	F.	VF.
13-P T1 or 2	\$.10	\$.15	\$.25	
14-P to 27-P	.10	.20	.30	.50
14-P to 27-P Just a shade from Unc. 1.50				
13-D T1 Fr. .15	.25	.50	.75	1.50
13-S T1 Fr. .25	.50	.75	1.25	2.25
13-D T2 Fr. .40	.75	1.25	2.25	3.25
13-S T2 Fr. 1.25	3.95	6.95	9.95	15.00
14-D Fr. .25	.45	.95	1.75	2.50
15-S, 17-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
14-S, 21-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
24-S, 26-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
15-D, 16-D-S	.25	.45	.75	1.50
17-D, 18-D-S	.25	.45	.75	1.25
19-D-S, 20-D-S	.25	.45	.75	1.50
23-S, 24-D, 27-D-S	.20	.40	.65	1.25
25-D-S, 26-D	.25	.45	.65	1.25
30-S, 31-S			.25	.35
18-D ov 7 Fr. 1.25	2.95	4.95	8.50	
1937-D 3 Legged XF.	3.25		1.25	1.95
All others			.15	.25

BARBER DIMES

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-P-O, 93-P, 94-P, 96-P	.35	.65	\$1.50
93-O-S, 98-O-S, 99-O-S	.50	.75	1.50
92-S, 94-O, 95-P-S, Fr.	.95	2.00	3.00 5.00
1895-O Fair 4.95		8.50	10.00 15.00
96-O-S, 97-O-S, 01-S, Fr.	.95	2.00	3.00 5.00
1900-P-O-S, 01-P-O, 97-P	.35	.65	1.00
02-S, 03-S, 04-S Fr.	.50	.75	1.25 1.95
1905 Microscopic "O"	.50	.75	1.00
10-S, 11-S, 13-S, 15-S	.35	.65	1.00
All the others	.25	.50	.75

MERCURY DIMES

	VG.	F.	VF.	XF.
16-D Fr. \$2; G 3.25	\$4.25	\$7.50	\$9.75	\$32.50
21-P-D	.25	.50	1.25	3.75
25-D, 26-D-S	.25	.50	.75	1.25
30-S, 31-P-S-D, 23-S		.35	.50	.75
1942 over 1 Dimes XF.	\$5.00;	Prac.		
Unc. \$7.50; Brill. Unc.			13.50	
All others	.20	.30	.50	.75

S. L. QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.	VF.
1916 Practically Uncirculated	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$65.00
1916		.50	.75	1.25 2.50
17-P T1 18-S, 20-S		.75	1.25	2.00 2.75
17-D-S-T1		.75	1.25	2.00 2.75
17-T2, 18-P-D		1.25	2.00	3.00 4.50
17-D-S-T2, 1919-P				40.00
1918 over 17-S		2.50	3.50	5.50 15.00
1919-D-S AU \$20		3.50	5.00	7.50 15.00
1920-D AU \$20		2.50	5.00	7.50 15.00
1921		.50	.75	1.00 1.75
20, 23, 24 AU 2.50		5.50	8.00	12.50 15.00
1923-S AU 17.50		1.00	1.75	2.50 3.00
24-D, 24-S		.50	.75	1.00 2.00
26-D-S, 27-D-S		.50	.75	1.00 2.00
All others		1.00	1.50	2.50 5.00
W.Q. 1932-D-S		.50	.75	1.25
W.Q. 1937-S			.50	1.00
W.Q. All the others			.50	1.00

BARBER QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.
92-P-O, 93-P-O, 94-P-O-S	.50	.75	\$1.25
92-S, 96-O, 97-S, 99-S		1.00	1.50 3.00
93-S, 95-O-S		1.00	1.50 3.00
95-P, 96-P, 97-P-O, 98-P-O-S		.50	.75 1.25
1896-S		5.50	8.50 10.00
1900-O, 01-O, 02-O-S		1.00	1.50 3.00
1901-S		25.00	40.00 65.00
1901-S Abt. Gd. (clear date)		17.50	
03-S, 05-O, 08-S, 09-O		1.00	1.50 3.00
11-D-S, 12-S, 13-P-D		.75	1.25 2.00
1913-S		5.50	10.00 15.00
1914-S, 1915-S		.75	1.25 2.00
All other dates		.50	.75 1.50

HALF DOLLARS

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-O-S, 93-O-S	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.50
1894-O-S, 1895-O-S, 96-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
1896-O-S, 97-O-S		3.00	4.00 5.50
1900-O-S, 01-O-S		1.50	2.50 3.50
02-S, 03-S, 04-S		1.50	2.50 3.50
05-P-O, 09-O, 10-P		1.50	2.50 3.50
11-D-S, 12-D-S, 13-P-D		1.50	2.50 3.50
1916-S obv., 1917-D obv.		1.50	2.50 3.50
1917-S obv., 1917-D-S rev.		1.50	2.50 3.50
1921-P-D-S, 1938-D		1.50	2.50 3.50
1914-P-S, 1915-P		1.50	2.50 3.50
All the others		1.00	1.50 2.00

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1905-S D.E. - V.F.	45.00
1906-D D.E. - X.F.	46.75
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1910-S D.E. - X.F.	45.50
1911-S D.E. - X.F.	47.00
1914-S D.E. - X.F.	46.00
1915 D.E. - X.F.	48.00
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1903-S Eagle - V.F.	22.00
1905-S Eagle - V.F.	22.00
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1908-D Eagle, motto - X.F.	27.50
1910-S Eagle - Fine	21.00
1910-S Eagle - V.F.	22.00

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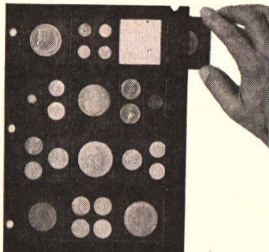
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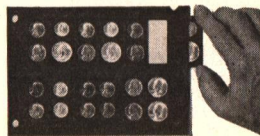
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Ex.F.	Unc.	Ex.F.	Unc.
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1878-S .. 1.50	1.90	1891-O .. 5.00	...
1878-CC 2.00	2.00	1891-CC 5.00	...
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1879-S .. 1.50	2.00	1896-P .. 3.50	...
1880-P .. 1.50	2.00	1896-O .. 5.00	...
1880-O .. 5.00	...	1896-S 10.00	...
1880-S .. 1.50	2.00	1897-O .. 4.00	9.00
1881-P .. 1.50	2.00	1897-S 3.00	...
1881-O .. 4.50	...	1899-O .. 4.00	8.50
1881-S .. 1.50	2.25	1900-O .. 2.00	3.25
1882-P .. 1.50	1.90	1901-O .. 3.50	...
1882-S 2.25	...	1901-S .. 2.00	...
1882-O 10.00	...	1902-P .. 2.50	...
1883-P .. 1.50	2.75	1902-S 5.00	...
1883-O .. 2.50	...	1904-P 4.00	...
1884-P 3.00	...	1921-P .. 1.75	2.50
1884-S .. 7.50	...	1921-D .. 1.60	2.00
1884-O 4.50	...	1921-S .. 1.60	2.00
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1889-S 2.50	...	1927-D 2.40	...
1890-P .. 2.25	4.50	1927-S 2.40	...
1890-O .. 2.50	5.00	1927-P 2.90	...
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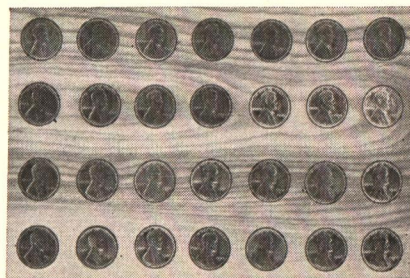
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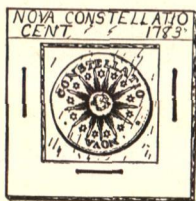
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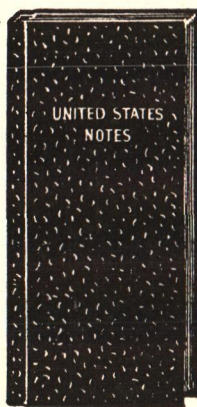
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1928-D	2.25	1.00		1.85	
1929-S	.35	1.00	2.25	2.25	\$10.00
1929-D	.65		1.25	2.75	
1930	.25	1.25	1.75	2.95	
1930-S	.35	3.00	3.95	2.95	
1931-S	1.15	2.25	2.75		
1931-D	2.95		2.25		
1932	.85			1.25	
1932-D	.75			26.95	
1933-D	.55		32-S	10.95	
1934	.15	1.25	.60	2.25	2.00
1934-D	.20	1.65	.60	2.25	3.00
1935	.10	.35	.50	1.50	2.00
1935-S	.15	.65	.45	2.35	8.50
1935-D	.15	.55	.75	2.35	
1936	.10	.25	.45	1.25	1.50
1936-S	.12	.45	.65	1.65	2.50
1936-D	.12	.30	.50	8.90	2.00
1937-37-D	.10	.25	.35	1.00	
1937-S	.12	.30	.50	1.95	2.50
1938	.10	.25	.30	1.25	
1938-S	.12	.40	.40	1.75	
1938-D	.12	.35Jef.	.40		5.95
1939	.10	.35	.25	1.00	1.65
1939-S	.12	1.75	.35	1.25	2.25
1939-D	.12	1.85	.30	1.00	1.25
1940	.10	.20	.25	1.25	1.25
1940-S	.10	.20	.25	.75	1.25
1940-D	.10	.30	.25	1.75	
1941-PSD	.08	.15	.25	.70	1.00
1942	.08	.15Ty2	.25	.60	1.00
1942-S	.15	.15	.25	.75	1.10
1942-D	.08	.90	.25	.60	1.00
1943-P-D	.08	.15	.25	.55	.85
1943-S	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.10
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South Africa, 1952 proof set, in case as issued, ¼d to Crown; the Crown is the Commemorative issue	7.50
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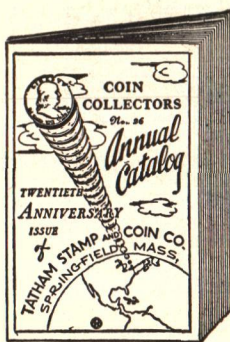
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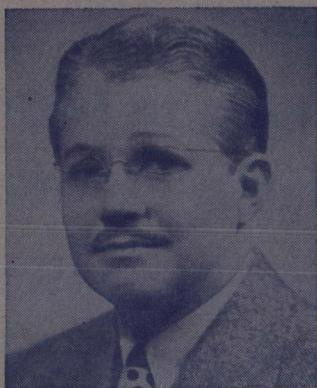
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